

## DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 452 333

UD 034 159

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TITLE Are Immigrants Leaving California? Settlement Patterns of Immigrants in the Late 1990s.  
INSTITUTION Urban Inst., Washington, DC.  
SPONS AGENCY Ford Foundation, New York, NY.; Hewlett Foundation, Inc., Garden City, NY.; Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, New York, NY.  
PUB DATE 2001-00-00  
NOTE 54p.; An earlier version of this paper was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (Los Angeles, CA, March 2000).  
AVAILABLE FROM Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. Tel: 202-261-5678-7200 or 202-261-5621; Web site: <http://www.urban.org>.  
PUB TYPE Reports - Research (143) -- Speeches/Meeting Papers (150)  
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.  
DESCRIPTORS Economic Factors; Geographic Distribution; \*Immigrants; Immigration; Mexicans; \*Migration Patterns; Population Distribution; Residential Patterns; Welfare Services  
IDENTIFIERS California

## ABSTRACT

This paper uses data from the U.S. decennial censuses and March Supplements to the Current Population Survey of 1995-99 to examine the historic patterns of immigrant settlement within the United States, recent shifts in these patterns, and the extent to which changes are due to the international versus internal migration, focusing particularly on California. The paper examines the characteristics of internal migrants, comparing those moving out, those moving in, and those staying put. It also revisits the welfare magnet theory to see if immigrants are drawn to states with the strongest safety nets for immigrants. The data strongly suggest that jobs, economic opportunity, and family are the principal reasons people move between states, and the availability of welfare plays only a negligible role in determining the settlement patterns of immigrants. During the latter half of the 1990s, California's share of the immigrant population dropped, while the immigrant population overall continued to grow nationwide, with many immigrants settling in new places. These new growth states, with little experience integrating immigrants, will receive not only more immigration but will have a larger share of immigrants who have recently arrived and are unfamiliar with U.S. customs and institutions. (Contains 10 references.) (SM)

# ARE IMMIGRANTS LEAVING CALIFORNIA?

## SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE LATE 1990s<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> An earlier version of this paper was presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America in March 2000 in Los Angeles, California. The authors wish to thank Laureen Laglagaron for her very able assistance in preparing the various data sets and tabulations used in preparing this analysis. This paper was prepared with partial support from the Ford Foundation, the Hewlett Foundation, and the Mellon Foundation. The views and opinions expressed are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the organizations providing financial support, the Urban Institute, its staff, officers or trustees.

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Jeffrey S. Passel and Wendy Zimmermann

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# **ARE IMMIGRANTS LEAVING CALIFORNIA? SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE LATE 1990S**

Jeffrey S. Passel and Wendy Zimmermann  
Urban Institute

## **INTRODUCTION**

For at least the last century and a half, the immigrant population in the United States has been highly concentrated in a handful of states. Even at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the foreign-born population was less than half its current size, just over half of all immigrants lived in only six states. By 1990, that share had increased to nearly three-quarters. But, between 1990 and 1999, the geographic concentration of immigrants began to wane slightly, as the foreign-born population grew substantially faster in states that have not traditionally received large numbers of immigrants. This dispersal of the immigrant population is particularly noteworthy in the face of dramatically increased numbers, especially in the new settlement areas, and policy changes surrounding the noncitizen population.

Although the share of immigrants living in only a few states has remained high, *which* states had the most immigrants has changed over the years. In fact, New York is the only state which was among the top six in terms of numbers of immigrants at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> *and* the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. California did not enter that group until 1920 but, since 1980, it has remained the state with the largest foreign-born population. In fact, the number of immigrants in California grew so rapidly that within 20 years of becoming the state with the most foreign-born, it had more than twice as many immigrants as the next largest state (New York). But, while the share of all immigrants living in California grew steadily from 1900 to 1995 (from about 4 percent to 35 percent), during the latter half of the 1990s its share of the immigrant population dropped to

30 percent. More striking even than this drop in California's share of the foreign-born population is the fact that the number of immigrants living in the state has not changed in the last five years, stabilizing at roughly 8 million between 1995 and 1999. Further, this reduction in share is due to both fewer immigrants coming to live in California and increased internal migration of the foreign-born—especially Mexicans—out of California to the rapidly growing nontraditional immigrant receiving states. (See tables 1 and 2, pages 27–29 for state-level measures of the foreign-born population.<sup>1</sup>)

### *Policy context*

The heavy concentration of immigrants in a few states—and California's demographic dominance in particular—has strongly influenced the politics and policymaking surrounding immigration in the United States. Immigration-related debates in California have long been seen as forerunners of issues that arise at the national level (Espenshade and Calhoun 1993). For instance, Proposition 187, California's 1994 effort to bar illegal immigrants from a wide range of public benefits including education, prefigured federal welfare and illegal immigration reforms of 1996, which imposed broad restrictions on illegal *and* legal immigrants' rights and access to benefits. Recent increases in targeted impact aid to states have also come in large part because of the efforts of a handful of states to ameliorate some of the fiscal impacts of immigrants on state and local governments. (See Fix and Zimmermann 2001 for a discussion of these trends.)

The new dispersal of the foreign-born to states with comparatively few immigrants is taking place at the same time that states are shouldering new responsibilities under welfare reform. Federal welfare reform shifted broad new authority to states to decide whether legal

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<sup>1</sup> Tables 1–8, providing detailed information, can be found on pages 27–37 following the references. Text references to the tables are inserted to provide sources for data. Appendix tables A–D with further data follow.

immigrants should be eligible for state- and federally funded public benefits (Zimmermann and Tumlin 1999). With the federal restrictions on eligibility, nontraditional immigrant-receiving states now have not only more immigrants than before, but also more responsibility to set policy for them and to pay for services provided to them. The states' new decisionmaking authority will continue to raise questions about the long-debated issue of welfare magnets. Will immigrants be drawn to those states that make their safety nets more accessible to them?

In this paper, we use data from U.S. decennial censuses and March Supplements to the Current Population Surveys (CPS) of 1995–1999 to examine the historic patterns of immigrant settlement within the United States, recent shifts in these patterns, and the extent to which changes are due to international versus internal migration, focusing particularly on California. We examine the characteristics of internal migrants, comparing those moving out, those moving in, and those staying put. We also revisit briefly the so-called “welfare magnet” theory to see if immigrants are drawn to states with the strongest safety nets for immigrants. Our data strongly suggest that jobs, economic opportunity, and family are the principal reason people move between states and that the availability of welfare plays a negligible role in determining the settlement patterns of immigrants.

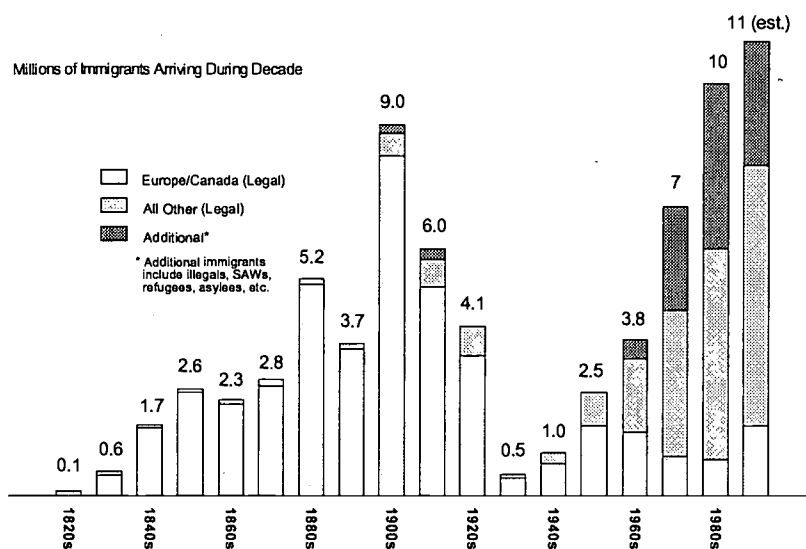
## CHANGING SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS

### *Growing concentration in a few states, especially California*

The number of immigrants entering the United States has climbed dramatically each decade since the 1930s, growing from about 500,000 to more than 11 million in the 1990s (figure 1, page 4). Most of those immigrants have settled in just a few states with the result that immigrants are, in fact, far more geographically concentrated than the native-born population. In

1990, 73 percent of all foreign-born lived in only six states—California, New York, Florida, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois—compared with only 36 percent of the native-born population. (See table 1, page 27 for foreign-born populations and rankings covering 1850 through 1999.)

**Figure 1. Immigration by Decade, 1821–1830 to 1991–2000**

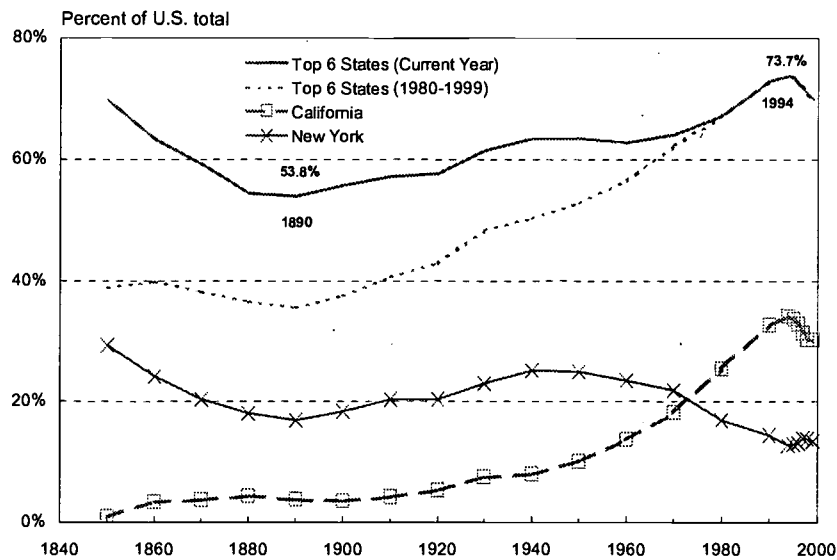


Source: INS Statistical Yearbooks and authors' estimates, Urban Institute (2001).

The early 1990s represent the culmination of three long-run trends toward increased geographic concentration. First, the percentage of the foreign-born in the top six states with the largest foreign-born populations increased steadily from a low of 54 percent in 1880–1890 to 74 percent in 1994 (figure 2, page 5). Second, we see a growing divide between the states with largest numbers of immigrants and the rest of the states. In 1960, the sixth largest state (Massachusetts) with 576,000 immigrants had only 9 percent more than the seventh largest (Michigan) with 530,000 immigrants. By 1990, Illinois, had the sixth largest foreign-born population with 952,000, fully 66 percent more than Massachusetts, which had dropped to number seven and had only 574,000. This large gap has persisted through the 1990s.



**Figure 2. Percent of Foreign-Born Population by State: 1850–1999**



Source: Based on Tables 1 and 2, Urban Institute 2001.

Third, the share of immigrants living in just one state—California—has grown dramatically, far exceeding the number and share in the other top immigrant receiving states. By 1990, California's immigrant population had grown steadily and so rapidly that its share of the total immigrant population (33 percent) was more than 18 percentage points greater than New York's share (14 percent). In contrast, in 1970, the last year that New York (22 percent) had a larger immigrant population than California (18 percent), the gap was only 4 percentage points. California's share of the immigrant population in 1990—and even in 1999 (30 percent)—is larger than New York's was at any point during the 20<sup>th</sup> century (which reached only 25 percent in 1940). Put differently, never before have so many immigrants lived in only one state, either in terms of absolute numbers or share of the country's foreign-born population.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Interestingly, California's share of the native-born population has also been increasing steadily since the middle of the last century, growing from 6.8 percent in 1950 to 10.3 percent in 1999. By 1990, California had a larger share of native-born residents than did the largest state at any time since 1860 (New York at 10.5 percent).

In line with these trends of increasing concentration, we see greater stability in the make up of the states with the largest numbers of immigrants. While at least one new state entered the top six nearly every decade since the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the same six states have remained “in the lead” since 1980.<sup>3</sup> Further, because of the large gap between the sixth and seventh largest states, noted above, it will probably be at least another decade before even a rapidly growing state like Arizona can surpass the foreign-born population in New Jersey or Illinois.

***Increased dispersal and slower growth in California in the late 1990s***

These dramatic trends toward concentration underscore the significance of the reversals we see in the late 1990s. First, we see faster growth in the states that have not traditionally received large numbers of immigrants than in the states that have. Second, California’s foreign-born population, which had grown steadily and very rapidly for several decades, virtually stopped growing after 1995 (table 2).

The share of the immigrant population living in the six states with the largest numbers of immigrants dropped from 73 percent in 1990 to 70 percent in 1999. This decline may seem slight but it results from two rather dramatic shifts—a decrease in the foreign-born population’s rate of growth in the states with the largest numbers of immigrants and a rapid increase in foreign-born growth in the new settlement areas.

Nationally, the foreign-born population grew by 34 percent during the 1990s but in the six largest states it grew by only 29 percent, after growing by more than 50 percent during the 1970s and 1980s (table 3). To focus more directly on the changing patterns of growth in recent years, we define two additional groups of states. The first, designated as “traditional

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<sup>3</sup> The exceptions are 1950 and 1960, the end of an era of very low immigration.

immigration” states, includes the principal destinations of the great wave of immigrants during 1880–1920, that is, the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. We define this group of eight states as those with 250,000 or more immigrants in the 1920 Census and that are not in the top six in 1999: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. The remaining 37 states are designated as “nontraditional immigration” states (and will be further subdivided below).

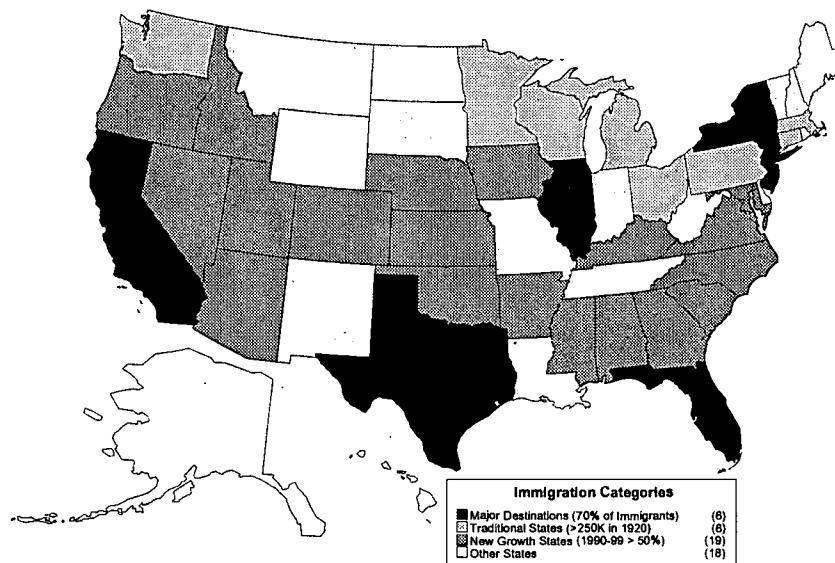
During the 1990s, the immigrant population in the traditional immigration states grew even more slowly than in the six largest immigrant states, by 23 percent (table 3). However, even this modest growth greatly exceeds the 1.4 percent growth for each of the previous two decades in these traditional immigration states. The remaining 37 nontraditional immigration states<sup>4</sup>—which historically have received comparatively few immigrants—saw their immigrant populations grow by an astounding 71 percent in the 1990s. These states had only 15 percent of the foreign-born at the beginning of the decade, 3.0 million out of 19.7 million, but accounted for 31 percent of the growth in the foreign-born population between 1990 and 1999, or 2.1 million out of 6.8 million (table 3). We can further disaggregate the non-traditional immigration states into the 19 with the fastest foreign-born growth rates during the 1990s; we designate these as the “new growth” states,<sup>5</sup> and the remaining 18 as “other” states (figure 3). In these “new growth” states, the foreign-born population grew by a dramatic 95 percent during the 1990s.

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<sup>4</sup> Total of “New Growth” and “Other” states in table 3. See below for further definition.

<sup>5</sup> The nontraditional immigration states are split between the 19 “new growth” states that grew faster during 1990–1999 than the fastest growing of the “top six” states (i.e., Texas at 53 percent). The new growth states, in order from largest 1999 foreign-born population to smallest, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. See figure 3.

**Figure 3. Immigration Growth Categories for States**



Source: Urban Institute 2001.

In the six states with the largest numbers of immigrants, growth has not been uniform during the 1990s—Texas and Florida experienced faster growth rates than California, New York, New Jersey, and Illinois. California, after decades of growth exceeding the national rate, saw the growth rate of its immigrant population slow from 103 percent in the 1970s to 80 percent in the 1980s to only 24 percent in the 1990s—well below the national average of 34 percent. As a result, California's share of the national foreign-born population dropped slightly from 33 percent in 1990 to 30 percent in 1999, the first time its share decreased in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

When we examine more closely the growth patterns of the 1990s, we see that the slowed growth in California occurred in the second half of the decade. The foreign-born population of California reached 8 million during 1994–1996,<sup>6</sup> with the immigrant population growing by

<sup>6</sup> The official CPS figures for 1994 and 1995 suffered from a weighting problem that erroneously reduced the weights of Asians, American Indians, and also the foreign-born population. Passel (1998) produced corrected weights by approximating the proper weighting procedures. The new weights increase the size of the foreign-born (Continued)

roughly 20 percent from 6.5 million in 1980. But, since reaching 8 million by 1996, the foreign-born population in California remained unchanged for 1997–1999.

This new pattern of dramatically reduced growth of the foreign-born population in California (or no growth at all) raises questions about the extent to which the lessened growth can be accounted for by lower levels of in-migration, both from abroad and from other states, versus increased amounts of out-migration. Changes in California's political climate, as evidenced by its anti-immigrant legislation and rhetoric, may have played a role, but this factor is not the subject of our research.

#### INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

The slow growth of the foreign-born population in the states with the largest numbers of immigrants can be accounted for by both a decline in the number of new immigrants settling in those states and a new pattern of more immigrants moving out of those states than moving in. The relative strength of the three flows (immigration from abroad, in-migration from other states, and out-migration to other states) varies considerably across the top six states.<sup>7</sup> The reduced immigration from abroad combined with net internal out-migration of the foreign-born is a new pattern appearing in the 1990s for the six states combined and is especially pronounced for California.

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population nationally and in California. The shares for California are not affected by the reweighting, but the foreign-born totals are. For 1994, the official CPS shows a foreign-born population in California of 7.45 million versus the corrected figure from table 2 of 8.01 million; for 1995, 7.76 million versus 8.25 million. By 1996, when the Census Bureau had corrected its weighting procedures, California's foreign-born population was 8.06 million. Thus, the year when California reached 8 million immigrants falls in the 1994–1996 period.

<sup>7</sup> Mortality and emigration from the United States also affect the size of the foreign-born population. The latter component is not insignificant, but has proved difficult to measure, especially with any geographic specificity within (Continued)

### *Immigration flows to big states large but declining*

In 1990, the top six states had 73 percent of the foreign-born population, but during the 1990s, they received only 63 percent of all new immigrants<sup>8</sup> (tables 3 and 4). California, for its part, had 33 percent of the foreign-born population in 1990 but received only 28 percent of all new immigrants, or 2.1 million out of 7.5 million. Most of this reduction occurred in the late 1990s (1995–1999), when California received only 22 percent of all immigrants coming to the United States versus the 1990–1995 period when it received 33 percent of new immigrants. In fact, if California had received in the late 1990s the same share of immigrants it had been receiving in the late 1980s (36 percent), it would have received about 400,000 additional immigrants—or 50 percent more than it did. Among the top six states, only Texas received its proportionate share of the immigration flow during the 1990s; that is, only Texas received as large a share of the newly arriving immigrants as its share of the foreign-born population at the beginning of the 1990s.

The geographic distribution of new immigrants during the 1990s can be described as a redirection of part of the immigration stream from California and the other large immigrant states into the new growth areas. The 8 traditional immigration states and the 18 other states each received approximately their share of the new in-flows from abroad, getting 11 percent and 6 percent respectively while representing 12 percent and 5 percent of the initial population. The new growth states, on the other hand, had only 10 percent of all foreign-born in 1990 but received more than double that share (21 percent) of the new immigrants arriving in the 1990s.

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the United States. Changes in emigration patterns may also explain some of the geographic shifts, but we are unable to measure them.

<sup>8</sup> New immigrants are defined as foreign-born persons who lived outside the United States the previous year, based on the CPS questions on nativity, citizenship, and residence one year ago.

In terms of absolute numbers, then, the new growth states received almost as many new immigrants during the 1990s as had been living there in 1990 — 1.6 million new immigrants compared to 2.0 million resident immigrants in 1990 (table 4).

***Foreign-born moving out of big immigrant states and into new growth states***

In addition to receiving fewer international migrants, most of the top six states lost foreign-born to other states through net out-migration during the 1990s. Together, California and New York had 465,000 immigrants move out of their states to others (219,000 and 246,000 respectively). Unlike California though, New York had been losing immigrants to internal migration since the 1970s. Among the other top six states only Florida (127,000) and Texas (27,000) gained from net internal migration of the foreign-born during the 1990s (table 4).

These patterns of slowing international migration to the top immigration states in the 1990s (at least in relative terms) and increasing internal out-migration from these states represent a turnaround from previous decades. In the latter half of both the 1970s and 1980s, the top six states as a group increased their share of the foreign-born population by receiving more than their share of immigrants from abroad while neither gaining nor losing much from internal migration of the foreign-born to other states.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> During 1975–1980, the top six states received 69 percent of immigration from abroad when they represented 62 percent of the foreign-born in 1970 (table 4); similarly for 1985–1990, they received 73 percent of new immigration but represented 67 percent of the foreign-born population in 1980. Net internal migration of the foreign-born was negligible for both periods, +5,000 for 1975–80 and –16,000 for 1985–90. California's net loss through internal migration in the 1990s represents a turnaround from the previous two periods as it gained 29,000 in 1975–1980 and 57,000 in 1985–1990. Florida, which gained 128,000 internal migrants in the 1990s, also gained substantial numbers in the latter half of the 1970s (56,000) and the 1980s (129,000). New York, on the other hand, lost substantial numbers during all three periods while Illinois also lost, but smaller numbers. New Jersey had quite small changes, both gains and losses. Texas patterns differed in that it gained during the 1970s, lost during the 1980s, gained during the first half of the 1990s, and lost during the second half.

Mirroring settlement patterns of new immigrants, internal migration has been redirected into the new growth states, as the traditional immigration states showed a rough balance between in- and out-migration of the foreign-born. While the new growth states gained through internal migration during the 1970s and 1980s, their growth in foreign-born population from internal migration has been massive in the 1990s. Almost as many foreign-born moved into the new growth states from other states during the 1990s (1.3 million) as moved in from abroad (1.6 million). (see Table 4.) Their net growth of 539,000 foreign-born from internal migration during the 1990s represented over one-quarter of the total growth of their foreign-born population during the decade.

***California's natives also moving out***

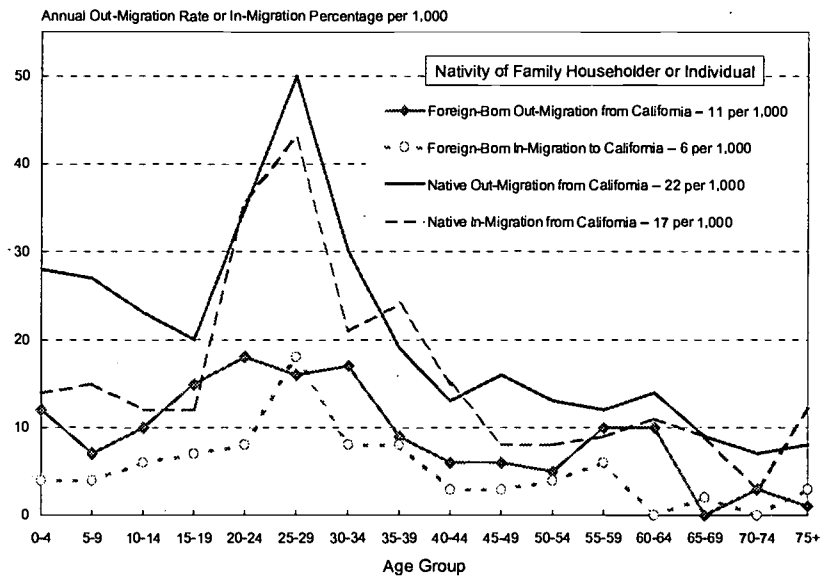
Though the numbers of immigrants moving out of California and some of the other big immigrant-receiving states are large, immigrants are moving out at slower rates than natives. The out-migration rates from California and in-migration percentages into California for immigrants are about one-third to one-half those of natives (figure 4, page 12). For example, persons in immigrant households had an out-migration rate from California of 4.1 percent for 1995–1999 while native households moved out at a rate of 8.1 percent (table 5). For the same period, the percentages of in-movers from other states were 2.5 percent for immigrant households and 6.5 percent for native households.<sup>10</sup> Clearly, many of the same forces that have led to immigrant net migration out of California have led to even greater net out-migration of natives.

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<sup>10</sup> The out-migration rate is defined as the number of migrants to other states during the period divided by the sum of the nonmigrants plus the out-migrants. The in-migration percentage is defined as the number of migrants from other states into California divided by the sum of California's nonmigrants plus the in-migrants.



**Figure 4. Migration Rates by Age and Nativity, for California: 1995–1999**



Source: Urban Institute 2001. Authors' tabulations from March 1996–1999 CPS. See text for definitions.

The full impact of these migration streams on the states' populations is even greater than the figures discussed previously on migration of the foreign-born population. Many of the foreign-born migrants move as family and household units, and these units include sizable numbers of natives, particularly children. To illustrate this impact, we define foreign-born households as all persons in *family* households in which either the head or spouse is foreign-born, regardless of the individual's nativity plus all foreign-born in *nonfamily* households. With this definition, California's net population loss from internal migration of foreign-born households during the 1990s was 363,000, compared to 219,000 when using individual nativity as a lens. Virtually all of the difference is accounted for by the inclusion of native-born children in immigrants' households.

## WHO IS MOVING AND WHO IS STAYING?

The rising share of immigrants choosing to settle in places other than California and the other five large immigrant-receiving states and, especially, the net-movement out of California raises the question of who is moving and who is staying. We uncovered few differences between the characteristics of immigrants moving out of California and immigrants moving in or staying put. Similarly, the differences between native movers and immigrant movers generally reflect underlying differences in the two population groups.<sup>11</sup>

### *Mexicans more likely to move out of California*

A closer examination of the population moving out of California reveals that nearly all of the net movement out of California by immigrants during the 1990s is accounted for by *Mexican-born* immigrants. Among the adult foreign-born population, Mexicans made up 103,000 out of 109,000 total net out-migrants from California between 1995 and 1999 (table 6).<sup>12</sup> While new settlement patterns for Mexican immigrants in the United States have been noted by several analysts (Durand et al. 2000, Passel 1997), the role of interstate migration, especially migration out of California, has not been. Again, the CPS is limited in providing data to differentiate movers from nonmovers, but the data suggest a significant role for employment opportunities.

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<sup>11</sup> The relatively small sample size in the CPS for interstate movers among the immigrant population limits the potential scope of such analyses. Nonetheless, Appendix table D shows some results for socioeconomic differences between migrants and nonmigrants, natives and the foreign-born. Census 2000 will provide sufficiently detailed data to pursue such analyses.

<sup>12</sup> Note that there is sizable out-movement of Asians, as well—110,000 versus 140,000 Mexicans moving to other states.

**Text Table A. Mean Earnings for Mexican-Born Males Aged 18-64 Years,  
by Mobility Status, for California and the Rest of the United States: March  
1996-1999 CPS**

State and Status	Males with Earnings (000s)	Average Earnings
California		
Stayed in California	1,319	\$18,500
From abroad	121	\$14,200
In-mover	23	\$15,100
Out-mover	70	<b>\$23,800</b>
Other States		
Stayed in state	1,407	\$18,400
From abroad	260	\$ 9,200
Intrastate mover	140	\$13,000

*Notes:* "Stayed" is an average of nonmovers and within-state movers for March CPS from 1996-1999 CPS. Movers—from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers—are the total across the four CPSs. All data are from the residence one year ago question.

"California" includes persons whose current or previous residence is California. Movers in "Other States" excludes persons moving to or from California.

Although Mexican immigrants tend to have low-incomes and work in blue-collar jobs, the men tend to have very high rates of labor force participation rates. Not surprisingly, Mexican immigrants from abroad tend to have lower incomes than the immigrants already residing in the United States. Immigrants to California have, on average, higher incomes than Mexican immigrants to other states. Most striking, however, is that the average earnings for Mexican males aged 18-64 moving out of California (\$23,800) exceed, by a substantial amount, not only those who moved into California from other states (\$15,100) but also those who stayed in California (\$18,500). (See Text table A, page 15.) While Mexican out-movers from California earned substantially more than those who stayed in California, movers out of other states earned substantially less than those who stayed put.

### *Reasons for moving*

A full investigation of factors associated with movement of immigrants to and from California to try to ascertain potential causes is beyond the scope of this report. However, the high wages reported by Mexicans leaving California, noted above, suggests an important role for economic factors, namely that they are leaving for better-paying jobs.<sup>13</sup> Although a broader investigation is clearly warranted, the CPS supplies some data with which to address the underlying factors. Beginning in March 1998, the Census Bureau began collecting new information from respondents on the principal reason why they moved.

The data in table 7 suggest that almost half of immigrants and interstate movers, both native and foreign-born, give employment as the principal reason for moving, whereas only one-eighth of intrastate movers do so. A slightly higher share of native in-movers than foreign-born give a job as the principal reason (53 percent versus 43 percent).<sup>14</sup> Among immigrants, a slightly higher share of out-movers (47 percent) than either in-movers (43 percent) or immigrants from abroad (41 percent) lists a job. The other key reasons provided for moving are family and housing—both for foreign-born and natives. For intrastate movers, more than half of immigrants and natives give housing as their principal reason for moving. Immigrants from abroad are much more likely than any other group to list family reasons as primary; the high prevalence of this reason is not surprising given that family unification is the principal route for legal immigration to the United States. Overall, the reasons for moving are strikingly similar for native and immigrants, but especially so for persons moving out of California.

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<sup>13</sup> Since the CPS does not tell us when in the last year the person moved, it is difficult to tease out whether that higher income resulted from higher earnings in California prior to moving or from higher earnings after leaving California.

<sup>14</sup> We should note, however, that the sample sizes are quite small.

Macroeconomic factors almost certainly play a role in determining migration patterns. For the 1985–1990 period, there is a strong association between employment growth and mobility patterns of the foreign-born population. For the five-year period, there is a correlation of 0.41 between the in-migration rate of immigrants from other states and overall employment growth; for the out-migration rate to other states, the correlation was negative, as expected— $-0.27$ . The resulting correlation between the net internal migration rate of immigrants and the overall rate of employment growth was 0.74. For the 1995–1999 period, the correlations are substantially smaller, but the much smaller CPS sample sizes affect the result. The correlations with overall employment growth are 0.11,  $-0.29$ , and 0.33 for the in-migration, out-migration, and net migration rates, respectively.<sup>15</sup>

One possible explanation for these mobility patterns is that California serves as an initial, but not the final, destination for many Mexican immigrants. They may come directly to California from Mexico, work there, and gain skills and knowledge. Once they have established themselves, the Mexicans can move to another state where greater opportunities may await them. In fact, many immigrants moving out of California and into the new growth states are finding both higher-paying jobs and lower costs of living. We have not been able to ascertain whether this pattern is new for the late 1990s. It does seem clear, however, that the movement of Mexicans out of California is larger than in the past. Possible factors in this movement are likely to include greater differences in earnings for out-movers, the availability of relatively well-established communities of Mexican immigrants in other states, and a more widespread recognition of the available opportunities.

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<sup>15</sup> The correlations are computed using weights representing the size of the foreign-born population at the beginning of the period.

## WELFARE AND MOBILITY

Although the CPS does not list “welfare” as a reason for moving, it is worth revisiting the question of whether immigrants are settling in specific states or moving to states that have the most generous welfare programs or social safety nets.<sup>16</sup> This issue becomes even more important following the passage of the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), the 1996 federal welfare reforms that restrict immigrants’ access to benefits, including food stamps, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF, the main welfare program), Medicaid, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Further, welfare reform shifted broad new authority to the individual states to decide whether and under what conditions to provide federal and state-funded assistance to immigrants. While virtually all states have kept immigrants who entered before PRWORA’s passage in 1996 eligible for benefits, assistance to post-1996 entrants is far more uneven across the states (Zimmermann and Tumlin 1999).

Borjas (1999), in his most recent book and other research suggests that immigrants settle where they do, in part, because of the availability of welfare. He particularly makes this claim for the concentration of immigrants in California. Our analysis paints a quite contrary picture. California has made perhaps the most generous choices toward immigrants by providing substantial state-funded assistance to replace lost federal benefits. These decisions coincide with the trends noted earlier that have seen California’s foreign-born population literally stop growing since the federal immigrant eligibility restrictions were enacted in 1996. Further, this slow down

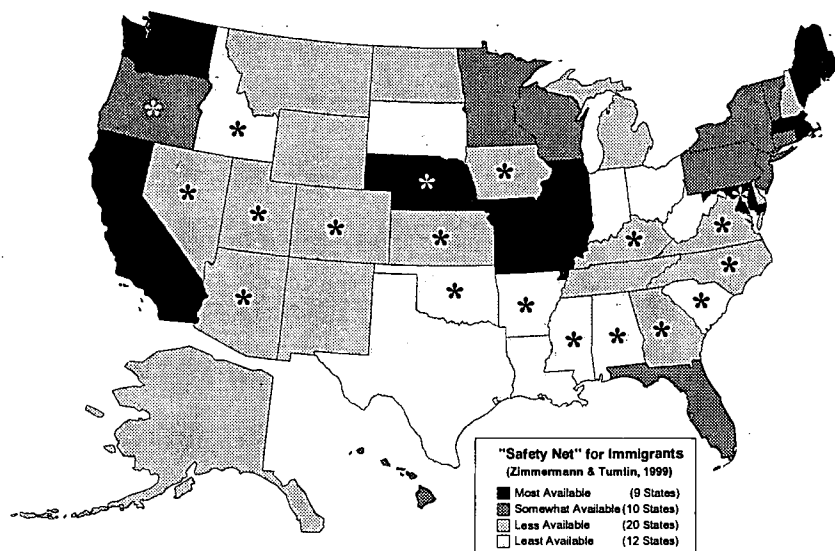
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<sup>16</sup> Also not captured in the CPS, of course, is the degree to which anti-immigrant sentiment in California—embodied in Proposition 187—drove immigrants out of California.

in growth is occurring because fewer immigrant are choosing to move into the state, either from abroad or other states, and more are leaving for other states.

Looking beyond California, the states that have made the most generous choices by making welfare more accessible to immigrants (figure 5, page 20) to the states with the fastest growing foreign-born populations (figure 3, page 7), we see little overlap. As a group, the states with the fastest growth in foreign-born population during the 1990s (i.e., the “new growth” states”) are, in fact, the ones that have made services less available to immigrants. The highest two categories in terms of availability of the welfare safety net had foreign-born growth rates below average (25 percent and 29 percent) whereas the lowest two categories had growth rates well above average (75 percent and 49 percent); the pattern in terms of strength of the welfare safety net was virtually identical (see table 8a). In addition, the states with lesser availability of welfare also received more than their share of immigrants from abroad during the 1990s— 21 percent of the immigrants versus 10 percent of the 1980 foreign-born population (tables 8a and 8b).

**Figure 5. Availability of Safety Net to Immigrants after Welfare Reform, for States**



Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Note: Asterisks denote the 19 "New Growth" states. See Figure 3.

Most telling, however, are patterns of internal migration. At precisely the point where the states began to create widely varying safety nets for immigrants (i.e., the late 1990s), immigrants began moving *out of* those states with the most generous and available social services and *into* those that are less generous with lesser degrees of availability (table 8b). Our data suggest very strongly that jobs, opportunities, and family explain why immigrants move, and that availability of welfare plays a negligible role in determining settlement patterns of immigrants.

#### ***More recent immigrants in new growth states***

The increased share of new immigrants going to the "new growth" states has resulted in these states having a significantly higher share of recently arrived immigrants than in either the large immigrant-receiving states or in the traditional immigration states. In the March 1999 CPS,



11 percent of the foreign-born population in the top six immigrant-receiving states had entered the country within the last three years (i.e., 1996–1999). In contrast, 21 percent of the foreign-born population in the new growth states had entered the country in the last three years. Given that the new growth states are among the least generous, the post-1996 immigrants are disproportionately represented in states with the weakest safety nets. These new growth states, with little experience integrating immigrants, will not only have more immigrants to deal with but will have a large share of immigrants who have recently arrived and are themselves unfamiliar with U.S. customs and institutions. Hence, the new growth states may face a greater relative burden than other states.

#### CONCLUSION

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century the U.S. foreign-born population became increasingly concentrated in just a few states. The post-1965 increases in immigration levels and shifts in origins reinforced the trend toward geographic concentration with a specific tilt toward California, especially, but also Texas and Florida. By 1990, more than one-third of all immigrants lived in California and more than 70 percent in the top six states. There was every reason to expect this growing concentration to continue since more than one-third of all new immigrants were headed for California and the state was receiving more foreign-born migrants from other states than it lost to them. These patterns continued through the early 1990s.

Beginning in the 1990s a dramatic shift occurred. The share of the immigrant population living in the six states with the largest immigrant populations declined for the first time in decades, dropping from more than 73 percent to below 70 percent in 1999. California's share slipped from 34 percent to 30 percent as its foreign-born population stopped growing during the

latter half of the 1990s. This shift occurred as a result of a large drop in the share of immigrants settling in California *and* a net flow out of the state among the settled immigrant population, an outflow made up primarily of low-skilled Mexican-born immigrants.

Meanwhile, the immigrant population overall has continued to grow, but many immigrants are settling in new places. Our analysis shows that the share of growth and population lost by California (and the other top six states) was almost entirely shifted to a group of 19 “new growth” states. These states are in a swath reaching all the way across the entire country and are generally experiencing healthy levels of job and population growth overall.

The shifts in settlement patterns of the foreign-born population fit well within the implications of migration theories. Prior to 1990, a very high percentage of immigrants settled in a few areas where previous immigrants had settled. Then, in the 1990s (and perhaps earlier), some small shifts occurred. A new immigrant (or perhaps a migrant from California) ended up in a nontraditional area. There were few immigrants in these areas, but the settlers found jobs, economic opportunity, and hospitable living conditions. Over time, friends, relatives, and countrymen of the original immigrants moved to the new areas from California and other traditional settlement areas. Then, new immigrant streams developed, bypassing the traditional settlement states and going directly to the new areas (see Massey et al. 1993). This stereotypical tale of migration fits very well with the pattern shown by our data—net internal migration into the new growth areas in the early 1990s followed by a shift in destinations of new immigrants in the late 1990s.

This dispersal of the immigrant population to new settlement areas is occurring at the same time that federal welfare reform devolved to the states new policymaking authority and fiscal responsibility for immigrants. These coinciding trends of dispersal and devolution raise

the question of whether immigrants are moving to states providing the most generous benefits to them. Our analysis indicates that this is, indeed, *not* the case as immigrants appear to be moving mainly for higher-paying jobs in areas of growing employment.

The new dispersal trends outlined here raise a number of questions that still need to be examined. These include:

- How will immigrants integrate into next destination communities? Will patterns of integration differ substantially from patterns of integration seen in the more traditional destinations?
- How will states respond to growing immigration? The new growth states have higher shares of post-1996 immigrants than other states, yet they have made among the least generous choices with regard to eligibility for benefits. Over time the number and share of these immigrants will only grow, raising the question of how they will fare in states with comparatively weak safety nets and little experience integrating immigrants.
- What impact will immigration growth have on local labor markets, schools, the health care system, and the nonprofit structure, especially in light of the recent slowing of the country's economic expansion?

These new settlement patterns have not been fully incorporated into “common knowledge” or demographic and social databases. The critical nature of immigration for understanding population change is underscored by the early results from Census 2000 which found significantly more people than expected overall and approximately 10 percent more Hispanics and Asians than anticipated,<sup>17</sup> groups especially affected by the new immigration patterns (Passel 2001). The Hispanic population grew much faster between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses in the new immigration states than elsewhere—127 percent from 2.3 million to 5.3 million versus 43 percent in California, 48 percent in the top six immigration states,

71 percent in the traditional immigration states, and only 52 percent in the remaining states. A very similar pattern shows up for Asians with 111 percent growth in the new immigration states versus 52 percent in California, 64 percent in the top six immigration states, 93 percent in the traditional immigration states, and 52 percent in the remaining states.

Further, initial analysis of the state data shows at least two results that can be traced to immigration patterns. First, the census count for the total population of California was somewhat *lower* than the predictions based on population estimates. This result is particularly notable in a context where the overall count is 5 million or more above expectations and the *national* totals for the state's principal minorities are well above expectations. Second, the census counts for Hispanics and Asians are disproportionately higher in the new growth states than in other states.<sup>18</sup> Put simply, this pattern of systematically higher-than-expected counts for Hispanics and Asians overall, but especially in the new growth states, combined with a low count for California arose because the Census Bureau failed to fully measure immigration and relied on data from the 1980s to estimate where the new immigrants were settling rather than data reflecting the patterns we describe in this report. Analysts who relied on the Census Bureau's population estimates and INS data on immigration could easily have missed the full impact of the new settlement patterns (e.g., Frey and DeVol 2000).

Eventually, the data from Census 2000 will permit further investigation of the immigration and settlement patterns described here. These new data should not only reinforce

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<sup>17</sup> Census 2000 counted 35.3 million Hispanics whereas the Census Bureau estimated this group at 32.2 million prior to the census; for the Asian and Pacific Islander population the census count was 12.3 million versus an estimate of 11.1 million.

<sup>18</sup> For some states the degree of underestimation for the Hispanic population was particularly notable. Georgia's census count of Hispanics at 435,000 was 72 percent higher than the Census Bureau's estimate of 254,000; the North Carolina count of Hispanics at 379,000 was more than double the estimate of 186,000.

our results, but may ultimately describe even greater shifts.<sup>19</sup> The census can provide significantly more detail in terms of geographic specificity (i.e., metropolitan areas and cities in addition to states) and the characteristics of immigrants and migrants to study settlement patterns. Finally, settlement and integration patterns, particularly for local areas, can be addressed in much more detail with the census data than is possible with the CPS.

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<sup>19</sup> The CPS data, by definition, understated the degree of growth in the Hispanic and Asian populations because they incorporate the Census Bureau's *national* population estimates. Further, even though we show more rapid growth of the immigrant population in the new growth areas, the census results suggest that the CPS understated growth rates in the new areas, but not in the biggest immigrant states.

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Table 1. Foreign-Born Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1850 to 1999

Division & state	1999	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Total	26,448	19,767	14,080	9,619	9,738	10,347	11,595	14,204	13,921	13,516	10,341
Top 6	18,498	14,417	9,465	6,166	6,115	6,564	7,347	8,737	8,017	7,714	5,756
% Top 6	69.9%	72.9%	67.2%	64.1%	62.8%	63.4%	63.4%	61.5%	57.6%	57.1%	55.7%
% Top 6 from 1990	69.9%	72.9%	67.2%	62.2%	56.5%	52.8%	50.3%	48.3%	42.8%	40.6%	37.4%
Changes in Top 6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
% in California	30.2%	32.7%	25.4%	18.3%	13.8%	10.2%	8.0%	7.6%	5.4%	4.3%	3.6%
Rank 1	CA	CA	CA	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
Rank 2	NY	NY	NY	CA	CA	CA	PA	IL	PA	PA	PA
Rank 3	FL	FL	FL	NJ	IL	IL	IL	PA	IL	IL	IL
Rank 4	TX	TX	TX	IL	NJ	PA	CA	CA	MA	MA	MA
Rank 5	NJ	NJ	IL	FL	PA	MA	MA	MA	CA	NJ	MI
Rank 6	IL	IL	NJ	MA	MA	NJ	NJ	MI	NJ	OH	WI
Percent by State											
Rank 1	30.2%	32.7%	25.4%	21.9%	23.5%	24.9%	25.2%	23.0%	20.3%	20.3%	18.4%
Rank 2	13.4%	14.4%	17.0%	18.3%	13.8%	10.2%	8.4%	8.7%	10.0%	10.7%	9.5%
Rank 3	8.9%	8.4%	7.5%	6.6%	7.0%	7.6%	8.4%	8.7%	8.7%	8.9%	9.3%
Rank 4	8.8%	7.7%	6.1%	6.5%	6.3%	7.6%	8.0%	7.6%	7.8%	7.8%	8.2%
Rank 5	4.4%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	6.2%	7.0%	7.4%	7.5%	5.4%	4.9%	5.2%
Rank 6	4.3%	4.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	5.3%	4.4%	5.0%
<b>STATES</b>											
<b>New England</b>	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
Maine	34 42	36 38	43 35	43 24	60 22	74 21	84 19	101 21	108 22	111 23	93 22
New Hampshire	51 41	41 37	41 36	37 27	45 26	57 24	68 25	83 24	91 26	97 26	88 25
Vermont	20 47	18 46	21 45	18 38	23 36	28 35	32 33	43 32	45 33	50 31	45 31
Massachusetts	696 7	574 7	501 7	495 6	576 6	721 5	858 5	1,066 5	1,089 4	1,059 4	846 4
Rhode Island	93 30	95 24	84 25	74 19	86 17	113 15	139 14	172 14	175 16	179 16	135 17
Connecticut	317 14	279 13	268 11	262 11	276 10	296 9	329 9	385 11	378 11	330 11	238 12
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>											
New York	3,537 2	2,852 2	2,389 2	2,110 1	2,289 1	2,577 1	2,917 1	3,262 1	2,825 1	2,748 1	1,900 1
New Jersey	1,161 5	967 5	758 6	635 3	615 4	635 6	699 6	850 7	742 6	661 5	432 9
Pennsylvania	407 13	369 8	401 9	446 7	603 5	784 4	977 2	1,240 3	1,393 2	1,442 2	985 2
<b>East North Central</b>											
Ohio	263 20	260 15	302 10	316 9	397 8	440 8	521 8	649 8	680 8	598 6	459 8
Indiana	112 26	94 25	102 21	83 16	93 16	99 16	111 17	143 17	151 17	160 18	142 16
Illinois	1,132 6	952 6	824 5	629 4	686 3	786 3	972 3	1,242 2	1,211 3	1,205 3	967 3
Michigan	418 12	355 9	417 8	424 8	530 7	604 7	686 7	853 6	729 7	598 7	542 5
Wisconsin	108 27	122 20	125 17	131 13	172 13	217 11	289 11	388 10	460 10	513 10	516 6
<b>West North Central</b>											
Minnesota	284 17	113 22	107 20	98 15	144 14	211 12	295 10	391 9	487 9	544 9	505 7
Iowa	82 33	43 36	48 33	40 25	56 24	84 20	117 15	168 15	226 14	274 12	306 11
Missouri	121 24	84 27	86 23	66 22	78 18	91 17	115 16	153 16	187 15	230 15	216 13
North Dakota	4 51	9 49	15 49	18 39	30 33	48 25	74 23	106 20	132 19	157 19	113 19
South Dakota	7 49	8 50	10 51	11 47	19 40	31 33	44 28	66 28	83 27	101 25	89 24
Nebraska	61 39	28 41	31 40	29 31	40 27	58 23	82 21	119 18	151 18	177 17	177 15
Kansas	128 23	63 30	48 32	28 33	33 29	38 29	52 27	81 25	111 21	135 20	127 18
<b>South Atlantic</b>											
Delaware	32 45	22 44	19 46	16 44	15 45	13 45	15 41	17 41	20 41	17 44	14 43
Maryland	508 9	313 11	196 13	124 14	94 15	85 18	83 20	96 23	103 24	105 24	94 21
District of Columbia	56 40	59 32	41 37	34 28	39 28	43 28	35 31	31 35	29 39	25 39	20 37
Virginia	495 10	312 12	177 14	72 20	48 25	36 30	23 36	24 37	32 36	27 38	19 38
West Virginia	21 46	16 47	22 44	17 41	24 35	34 31	42 29	52 30	62 29	57 29	22 35
North Carolina	307 15	115 21	78 26	29 32	22 37	15 41	9 46	9 47	7 48	6 49	4 49
South Carolina	86 32	50 34	46 34	14 45	11 47	7 49	5 49	5 49	7 49	6 48	6 48
Georgia	288 16	173 16	91 22	33 29	25 34	16 39	12 42	14 44	17 43	15 46	12 45
Florida	2,343 3	1,663 3	1,059 3	540 5	272 11	131 14	78 22	70 27	54 31	41 34	24 34
<b>East South Central</b>											
Kentucky	80 34	34 39	35 39	17 42	17 41	16 40	16 39	22 40	31 37	40 36	50 30
Tennessee	73 37	59 31	48 31	19 37	16 42	14 42	11 44	13 45	16 45	19 43	18 39
Alabama	77 36	44 35	39 38	16 43	15 44	13 43	12 43	16 42	18 42	19 42	15 41
Mississippi	33 44	20 45	24 41	8 49	8 50	9 48	6 48	8 48	8 47	10 47	8 47
<b>West South Central</b>											
Arkansas	67 38	25 42	22 43	8 48	7 51	9 47	8 47	11 46	14 46	17 45	14 42
Louisiana	107 28	87 26	86 24	40 26	31 32	30 34	28 34	37 33	46 32	53 30	53 29
Oklahoma	105 29	65 29	56 27	20 35	20 39	18 37	21 37	31 36	40 35	40 35	21 36
Texas	2,326 4	1,524 4	856 4	310 10	299 9	278 10	236 12	362 12	364 12	242 14	179 14
<b>Mountain</b>											
Montana	11 48	14 48	18 47	20 36	31 31	43 27	56 26	76 26	96 25	95 27	67 26
Idaho	78 35	29 40	23 42	13 46	16 43	20 36	25 35	32 34	41 34	43 33	25 32
Wyoming	6 50	8 51	10 50	7 51	10 48	13 46	17 38	23 39	27 40	29 37	17 40
Colorado	255 21	142 18	114 18	60 23	60 23	61 22	72 24	100 22	119 20	130 21	91 23
New Mexico	113 25	81 28	52 29	23 34	21 38	17 38	15 40	24 38	30 38	23 40	14 44
Arizona	671 8	278 14	163 15	77 17	70 20	47 26	39 30	66 29	81 28	49 32	24 33
Utah	93 31	59 33	50 30	30 30	32 30	31 32	33 32	48 31	59 30	66 28	54 28
Nevada	274 18	105 23	54 28	18 40	13 46	11 46	11 45	15 43	16 44	20 41	10 46
<b>Pacific</b>											
Washington	425 11	322 10	239 12	156 12	179 12	197 13	210 13	255 13	265 13	256 13	111 20
Oregon	266 19	139 19	108 19	66 21	71 19	85 19	90 18	110 19	108 23	113 22	66 27
California	7,999 1	6,459 1	3,580 1	1,758 2	1,344 2	1,060 2	925 4	1,074 4	758 5	586 8	367 10
Alaska	33 43	25 43	16 48	8 50	8 49	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)
Hawaii	183 22	163 17	137 16	76 18	69 21	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)

Note: Populations in thousands. "(X)" is not applicable. **Bold face** entries are new states in the top 6. *Italics* are states that dropped out of the top 6.

*Italics* are states that dropped out of the top 6. Data for 1900 for Oklahoma include Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory;

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1999); authors' tabulations from March Current Population Surveys.

**Table 1. Foreign-Born Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States:  
1850 to 1999 (continued)**

Division & state	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Total	9,250	6,680	5,567	4,139	2,245
Top 6	4,979	3,627	3,289	2,622	1,564
% Top 6	53.8%	54.3%	59.1%	63.3%	69.7%
% Top 6 from 1990	35.5%	36.4%	38.1%	39.7%	38.8%
Changes in Top 6	1	0	0	0	(x)
% in California	4.0%	4.4%	3.8%	3.5%	1.0%
Rank 1	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
Rank 2	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA
Rank 3	IL	IL	IL	OH	OH
Rank 4	MA	MA	OH	IL	MA
Rank 5	MI	WI	WI	WI	IL
Rank 6	WI	OH	MA	MA	WI
Percent by State					
Rank 1	17.0%	18.1%	20.4%	24.2%	29.2%
Rank 2	9.1%	8.8%	9.8%	10.4%	13.5%
Rank 3	9.1%	8.7%	9.3%	7.9%	9.7%
Rank 4	7.1%	6.6%	6.7%	7.8%	7.3%
Rank 5	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	6.7%	5.0%
Rank 6	5.6%	5.9%	6.3%	6.3%	4.9%
<b>STATES</b>					
<b>New England</b>	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
Maine	79 24	59 21	49 20	37 19	32 15
New Hampshire	72 25	46 24	30 25	21 24	14 22
Vermont	44 30	41 26	47 22	33 22	34 14
Massachusetts	657 4	443 4	353 6	260 6	164 4
Rhode Island	106 18	74 19	55 19	37 20	24 17
Connecticut	184 14	130 14	114 14	81 14	39 13
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>					
New York	1,571 1	1,211 1	1,138 1	1,001 1	656 1
New Jersey	329 10	222 11	189 11	123 10	60 9
Pennsylvania	846 2	588 2	545 2	431 2	303 2
<b>East North Central</b>					
Ohio	459 8	395 6	372 4	328 3	218 3
Indiana	146 17	144 13	141 13	118 11	56 10
Illinois	842 3	584 3	515 3	325 4	112 5
Michigan	544 5	389 7	268 7	149 8	55 11
Wisconsin	519 6	405 5	364 5	277 5	110 6
<b>West North Central</b>					
Minnesota	467 7	268 9	161 12	59 17	2 34
Iowa	324 11	262 10	205 10	106 12	21 20
Missouri	235 12	212 12	222 8	161 7	77 7
North Dakota	81 23	(N) (X)	(N) (X)	(N) (X)	(NA) (X)
South Dakota	91 20	52 23	5 45	2 42	(NA) (X)
Nebraska	203 13	97 17	31 23	6 34	(NA) (X)
Kansas	148 16	110 16	48 21	13 26	(NA) (X)
<b>South Atlantic</b>					
Delaware	13 43	9 42	9 35	9 31	5 27
Maryland	94 19	83 18	83 15	78 15	51 12
District of Columbia	19 36	17 31	16 29	12 27	5 28
Virginia	18 37	15 35	14 30	35 21	23 18
West Virginia	19 34	18 30	17 28	(N) (X)	(N) (X)
North Carolina	4 48	4 47	3 47	3 38	3 31
South Carolina	6 47	8 45	8 36	10 30	9 23
Georgia	12 44	11 37	11 33	12 29	6 25
Florida	23 32	10 40	5 44	3 37	3 30
<b>East South Central</b>					
Kentucky	59 26	60 20	63 16	60 16	31 16
Tennessee	20 33	17 32	19 26	21 23	6 26
Alabama	15 40	10 41	10 34	12 28	8 24
Mississippi	8 46	9 43	11 32	9 32	5 29
<b>West South Central</b>					
Arkansas	14 42	10 38	5 42	4 36	1 35
Louisiana	50 29	54 22	62 18	81 13	68 8
Oklahoma	3 49	(NA) (X)	(NA) (X)	(NA) (X)	(NA) (X)
Texas	153 15	115 15	62 17	43 18	18 21
<b>Mountain</b>					
Montana	43 31	12 36	8 37	(NA) (X)	(NA) (X)
Idaho	17 38	10 39	8 38	(NA) (X)	(NA) (X)
Wyoming	15 39	6 46	4 46	(NA) (X)	(NA) (X)
Colorado	84 22	40 27	7 39	3 40	(NA) (X)
New Mexico	11 45	8 44	6 41	7 33	2 32
Arizona	19 35	16 33	6 40	(NA) (X)	(NA) (X)
Utah	53 28	44 25	31 24	13 25	2 33
Nevada	15 41	26 29	19 27	2 41	(NA) (X)
<b>Pacific</b>					
Washington	90 21	16 34	5 43	3 39	(NA) (X)
Oregon	57 27	31 28	12 31	5 35	1 36
California	366 9	293 8	210 9	147 9	22 19
Alaska	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)
Hawaii	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)

Note: Populations in thousands. "(X)" is not applicable. **Bold face entries** are new states in the top 6. *Italics* are states that dropped out of the top 6. "(N)" – data for 1860-80 for South Dakota are for the Dakota Territory and include North Dakota; data for 1850-60 for Virginia include West Virginia. For sources, see first page of table.



**Table 2. Foreign-Born Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States:  
1990 to 1999**

Division & state	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995*	1994*	1990
Total	26,448	26,281	25,779	24,557	24,473	23,389	19,767
Top 6	18,498	18,589	18,504	17,768	17,846	17,200	14,417
% Top 6	69.9%	70.7%	71.8%	72.4%	72.9%	73.5%	72.9%
% Top 6 from 1990	69.9%	70.7%	71.8%	72.4%	72.9%	73.5%	72.9%
Changes in Top 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% in California	30.2%	30.3%	31.3%	32.8%	33.7%	34.2%	32.7%
Rank 1	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	CA
Rank 2	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
Rank 3	FL	FL	FL	FL	TX	FL	FL
Rank 4	TX	TX	TX	TX	FL	TX	TX
Rank 5	NJ	IL	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ
Rank 6	IL	NJ	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Percent by State							
Rank 1	30.2%	30.3%	31.3%	32.8%	33.7%	34.2%	32.7%
Rank 2	13.4%	13.8%	14.0%	13.2%	12.8%	12.8%	14.4%
Rank 3	8.9%	8.8%	9.1%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	8.4%
Rank 4	8.8%	8.8%	8.4%	8.5%	8.5%	7.9%	7.7%
Rank 5	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%
Rank 6	4.3%	4.5%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	4.8%
<b>New England</b>	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
Maine	34 42	27 45	27 44	31 43	28 43	33 40	36 38
New Hampshire	51 41	44 41	38 42	39 40	50 34	53 35	41 37
Vermont	20 47	20 46	18 47	17 47	15 47	17 46	18 46
Massachusetts	696 7	598 8	493 8	592 7	633 7	617 7	574 7
Rhode Island	93 30	109 28	104 30	100 27	98 27	96 26	95 24
Connecticut	317 14	317 15	253 18	322 14	297 14	302 15	279 13
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>							
New York	3,537 2	3,633 2	3,602 2	3,232 2	3,161 2	2,997 2	2,852 2
New Jersey	1,161 5	1,181 6	1,208 5	1,152 5	1,122 5	1,120 5	967 5
Pennsylvania	407 13	487 10	386 12	421 10	426 9	374 12	369 8
<b>East North Central</b>							
Ohio	263 20	349 14	265 16	252 15	276 15	249 16	260 15
Indiana	112 26	124 25	130 24	97 28	75 30	61 32	94 25
Illinois	1,132 6	1,193 5	1,100 6	1,062 6	1,058 6	1,118 6	952 6
Michigan	418 12	493 9	433 10	491 8	411 10	387 11	355 9
Wisconsin	108 27	146 23	157 23	141 24	152 23	124 23	122 20
<b>West North Central</b>							
Minnesota	284 17	217 20	216 20	218 18	198 20	158 18	113 22
Iowa	82 33	70 34	77 31	41 37	26 44	64 30	43 36
Missouri	121 24	81 33	117 27	108 26	99 26	95 27	84 27
North Dakota	4 51	6 50	5 51	9 50	8 51	9 49	9 49
South Dakota	7 49	7 49	7 50	8 51	13 49	13 48	8 50
Nebraska	61 39	58 38	58 34	40 39	25 45	36 39	28 41
Kansas	128 23	100 29	107 28	95 29	83 29	63 31	63 30
<b>South Atlantic</b>							
Delaware	32 45	28 44	36 43	35 42	36 39	20 45	22 44
Maryland	508 9	479 11	436 9	412 11	366 12	342 14	313 11
District of Columbia	56 40	52 40	51 38	38 41	53 33	66 29	59 32
Virginia	495 10	443 12	430 11	372 13	353 13	409 8	312 12
West Virginia	21 46	16 47	19 46	16 48	17 46	14 47	16 47
North Carolina	307 15	247 18	263 17	195 21	178 21	142 22	115 21
South Carolina	86 32	62 37	44 40	40 38	44 35	43 37	50 34
Georgia	288 16	223 19	225 19	221 17	266 16	356 13	173 16
Florida	2,343 3	2,324 3	2,351 3	2,187 3	2,075 4	2,110 3	1,663 3
<b>East South Central</b>							
Kentucky	80 34	65 36	48 39	52 35	29 42	23 44	34 39
Tennessee	73 37	85 32	68 32	69 31	43 37	57 33	59 31
Alabama	77 36	95 30	55 37	52 34	72 31	57 34	44 35
Mississippi	33 44	33 43	56 35	24 45	32 40	24 43	20 45
<b>West South Central</b>							
Arkansas	67 38	55 39	41 41	52 33	39 38	27 42	25 42
Louisiana	107 28	123 26	106 29	74 30	113 25	85 28	87 26
Oklahoma	105 29	66 35	67 33	69 32	87 28	122 24	65 29
Texas	2,326 4	2,302 4	2,169 4	2,081 4	2,179 3	1,849 4	1,524 4
<b>Mountain</b>							
Montana	11 48	8 48	9 48	17 46	14 48	9 50	14 48
Idaho	78 35	86 31	56 36	50 36	44 36	43 38	29 40
Wyoming	6 50	6 51	8 49	13 49	9 50	6 51	8 51
Colorado	255 21	262 17	336 14	241 16	231 17	151 20	142 18
New Mexico	113 25	118 27	127 25	144 23	123 24	101 25	81 28
Arizona	671 8	638 7	689 7	472 9	497 8	392 10	278 14
Utah	93 31	137 24	118 26	113 25	71 32	45 36	59 33
Nevada	274 18	196 22	182 22	178 22	171 22	146 21	105 23
<b>Pacific</b>							
Washington	425 11	372 13	373 13	386 12	375 11	394 9	322 10
Oregon	266 19	307 16	299 15	210 19	211 18	176 17	139 19
California	7,999 1	7,955 1	8,074 1	8,056 1	8,250 1	8,006 1	6,459 1
Alaska	33 43	36 42	25 45	28 44	30 41	30 41	25 43
Hawaii	183 22	205 21	213 21	197 20	209 19	158 19	163 17

Note: Populations in thousands. \*1994 and 1995 reweighted (Passel 1997).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1999) and authors' tabulations from March Current Population Surveys.

**Table 3. Foreign-Born Population by State Groups, 1970-1999**

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population						Growth			Growth Rate		
	1990			1970			1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980
	1999	Pop. Rank		1980	Pop. Rank							
<b>Population</b>												
U.S. Total	26,448	19,682	(x)	14,079	9,619	(x)	6,766	5,603	4,460	34%	40%	46%
California	7,999	6,443	1	3,572	1,758	2	1,556	2,871	1,814	24%	80%	103%
New York	3,537	2,836	2	2,390	2,110	1	702	446	280	25%	19%	13%
Florida	2,343	1,661	3	1,056	540	5	682	605	516	41%	57%	95%
Texas	2,326	1,515	4	862	310	10	811	653	552	54%	76%	178%
New Jersey	1,161	966	5	756	635	3	195	210	121	20%	28%	19%
Illinois	1,132	946	6	822	629	4	186	123	193	20%	15%	31%
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	14,366	(x)	9,458	5,982	(x)	4,132	4,908	3,476	29%	52%	58%
U.S. balance	7,950	5,316	(x)	4,621	3,638	(x)	2,634	695	984	50%	15%	27%
5 Top States, less California	10,499	7,923	(x)	5,886	4,224	(x)	2,576	2,037	1,663	33%	35%	39%
19 New Growth States	3,953	2,023	(x)	1,415	702	(x)	1,930	608	713	95%	43%	102%
8 Traditional Immigration State	2,918	2,377	(x)	2,353	2,328	(x)	542	23	26	23%	1%	1%
18 Other States	1,079	916	(x)	853	608	(x)	162	63	245	18%	7%	40%
<b>Percent of Total</b>												
U.S. Total	100%	100%	(x)	100%	100%	(x)	100%	100%	100%	(x)	(x)	(x)
California	30.2%	32.7%	(x)	25.4%	18.3%	(x)	23.0%	51.3%	40.7%	(x)	(x)	(x)
New York	13.4%	14.4%	(x)	17.0%	21.9%	(x)	10.4%	8.0%	6.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Florida	8.9%	8.4%	(x)	7.5%	5.6%	(x)	10.1%	10.8%	11.6%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Texas	8.8%	7.7%	(x)	6.1%	3.2%	(x)	12.0%	11.6%	12.4%	(x)	(x)	(x)
New Jersey	4.4%	4.9%	(x)	5.4%	6.6%	(x)	2.9%	3.7%	2.7%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Illinois	4.3%	4.8%	(x)	5.8%	6.5%	(x)	2.8%	2.2%	4.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)
6 Top Foreign-Born States	69.9%	73.0%	(x)	67.2%	62.2%	(x)	61.1%	87.6%	77.9%	(x)	(x)	(x)
U.S. balance	30.1%	27.0%	(x)	32.8%	37.8%	(x)	38.9%	12.4%	22.1%	(x)	(x)	(x)
5 Top States, less California	39.7%	40.3%	(x)	41.8%	43.9%	(x)	38.1%	36.4%	37.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)
19 New Growth States	14.9%	10.3%	(x)	10.0%	7.3%	(x)	28.5%	10.9%	16.0%	(x)	(x)	(x)
8 Traditional Immigration State	11.0%	12.1%	(x)	16.7%	24.2%	(x)	8.0%	0.4%	0.6%	(x)	(x)	(x)
18 Other States	4.1%	4.7%	(x)	6.1%	6.3%	(x)	2.4%	1.1%	5.5%	(x)	(x)	(x)

Note: "Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;  
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

**Table 4. Foreign-Born Population and Components of Change, 1970 to 1999, for California, Selected States, and Groups of States**

State	March 1999			Growth in Foreign-Born Population								Total Immigration from Abroad.							
	CPS		Pct.	Number				Rate of Growth				Number				Percent			
	Pop.			'95-99	'90-95	'80-90	'70-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80
U.S., Total	26,448	100%		1,975	4,705	5,603	4,460	8%	24%	40%	46%	3,682	3,865	3,623	1,324	100%	100%	100%	100%
California	7,999	30%		-251	1,791	2,871	1,814	-3%	28%	80%	103%	821	1,260	1,308	434	22%	33%	36%	33%
New York	3,537	13%		376	309	446	280	12%	11%	19%	13%	374	405	492	173	10%	10%	14%	13%
Florida	2,343	9%		268	412	605	516	13%	25%	57%	95%	305	257	265	75	8%	7%	7%	6%
Texas	2,326	9%		147	655	653	552	7%	43%	76%	178%	298	378	242	109	8%	10%	7%	8%
New Jersey	1,161	4%		38	156	210	121	3%	16%	28%	19%	154	181	167	51	4%	5%	5%	4%
Illinois	1,132	4%		74	106	123	193	7%	11%	15%	31%	160	100	158	73	4%	3%	4%	6%
6 Big 6, total	18,498	70%		652	3,429	4,908	3,476	4%	24%	52%	58%	2,111	2,582	2,632	914	57%	67%	73%	69%
45 U.S., balance	7,950	30%		1,323	1,276	695	984	20%	24%	15%	27%	1,571	1,283	991	410	43%	33%	27%	31%
5 Big 6 (less CA)	10,499	40%		903	1,638	2,037	1,663	9%	21%	35%	39%	1,291	1,321	1,324	481	35%	34%	37%	36%
19 New Growth	3,953	15%		1,127	788	608	713	57%	17%	11%	16%	979	636	437	165	27%	16%	12%	12%
8 Traditional	2,918	11%		150	374	23	26	8%	8%	0%	1%	387	466	391	164	11%	12%	11%	12%
18 Other	1,079	4%		47	114	63	245	5%	12%	7%	40%	205	181	163	80	6%	5%	5%	6%

**Notes:** Immigration, In-Movers, and Out-Movers are derived from the questions on residence 5 years ago in the March 1995 CPS and on residence 1 year ago in the March 1996-1999 CPSs. March 1995 weighting has been corrected (Passel 1997).

"Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.



**Table 5. Mobility by Age and Nativity for California:  
1990-1999, 1990-1995, and 1995-1999**

(In thousands)		Persons in Native* Households										Persons in Foreign-Born* Households									
		Stayed Calif.	Immig. Abroad	In- Mover	Out- Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In- Mover Pct.	Out- Mover Rate	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In- Mover	Out- Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In- Mover Pct.	Out- Mover Rate				
1990-1999 (Sum of 1990-1995 and 1995-1999)																					
Total		17,926	363	2,222	3,792	-1,570	12.6%	11.0%	-17.5%	11,462	2,070	590	953	-363	18.8%	4.9%	-7.7%				
Under 18		4,415	54	447	938	-491	10.2%	9.2%	-17.5%	4,170	521	168	285	-117	14.2%	3.9%	-6.4%				
18-34		3,902	214	986	1,449	-463	23.5%	20.2%	-27.1%	3,093	994	259	404	-145	28.8%	7.7%	-11.5%				
35-64		7,027	75	670	1,218	-548	9.6%	8.7%	-14.8%	3,427	503	149	237	-87	16.0%	4.2%	-6.5%				
65 and over		2,582	19	119	187	-68	5.1%	4.4%	-6.8%	771	53	13	27	-14	7.9%	1.7%	-3.4%				
1990-1995 (Based on March 1995 CPS)																					
Total		17,926	177	861	2,050	-1,189	5.5%	4.6%	-10.3%	11,462	1,242	271	425	-154	11.7%	2.3%	-3.6%				
Under 18		4,415	29	187	455	-269	4.7%	4.1%	-9.3%	4,170	335	85	118	-32	9.1%	2.0%	-2.7%				
18-34		3,902	100	399	742	-343	11.3%	9.3%	-16.0%	3,093	540	102	162	-60	17.2%	3.2%	-5.0%				
35-64		7,027	36	246	748	-502	3.9%	3.4%	-9.6%	3,427	337	77	122	-45	10.8%	2.2%	-3.4%				
65 and over		2,582	12	29	105	-76	1.6%	1.1%	-3.9%	771	31	7	23	-16	4.6%	0.9%	-2.9%				
1995-1999 (Based on March CPS of 1996-1999)																					
Total		19,646	185	1,361	1,743	-381	7.3%	6.5%	-8.1%	12,392	828	318	528	-210	8.5%	2.5%	-4.1%				
Under 18		4,885	25	261	483	-223	5.5%	5.1%	-9.0%	4,242	186	83	168	-85	6.0%	1.9%	-3.8%				
18-34		4,515	114	587	707	-121	13.4%	11.5%	-13.5%	3,497	453	157	242	-85	14.9%	4.3%	-6.5%				
35-64		7,685	39	424	470	-46	5.7%	5.2%	-5.8%	3,882	166	72	115	-43	5.8%	1.8%	-2.9%				
65 and over		2,561	7	90	82	8	3.7%	3.4%	-3.1%	772	22	6	4	2	3.6%	0.8%	-0.5%				

Note: \* "Nativity of Household" is defined differently for family and non-family households. All persons in a family household are assigned the same nativity: "foreign-born" if either the householder or householder's spouse is foreign-born; "native" if both "native" if both the householder and spouse are native. For non-family households, each individual's own nativity is used.

"Stayed in California" is an average of nonmovers and within state movers for the March 1996-1999 CPSs. Immigrants from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers are the total across the four CPSs. All data are from the question on residence one year ago for 1996-1999 and residence five years ago for 1990-1995.

**Table 6. Mobility by Period of Entry and Country of Birth  
for the Foreign-Born Population, California:  
1995-1999, Based on March 1996-1999 CPS**

(In thousands)

Period of Entry or Country of Birth	Foreign-Born							
	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In- Mover	Out- Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In- Mover Pct.	Out- Mover Rate
Period of Entry								
Ages 18-64	6,286	620	198	308	-110	11.5%	3.1%	-4.7%
1990s	1,394	479	93	113	-20	29.1%	6.3%	-7.5%
1980s	2,608	108	60	115	-55	6.0%	2.3%	-4.2%
Pre-1980	2,285	34	45	80	-35	3.3%	1.9%	-3.4%
Country of Birth								
Ages 18 and over	6,994	643	202	312	-109	10.8%	2.8%	-4.3%
Mexico	2,870	272	37	140	-103	9.7%	1.3%	-4.6%
Latin America, balance	898	43	20	29	-9	6.5%	2.1%	-3.1%
Asia	2,356	223	104	110	-6	12.2%	4.2%	-4.5%
All Other	870	105	42	33	9	14.5%	4.6%	-3.6%

Note: "Stayed in California" is an average of nonmovers and within state movers for the March 1996-1999 CPSs. Immigrants from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers are the *total* across the four CPSs. All data are from the question on residence one year ago.

**Table 7. Reasons for Moving, by Mobility Status and Nativity,  
for Persons Moving Within, Into, and Out of California:  
March 1998-1999 CPS**

(Populations in thousands)

Nativity and Reason	Population				Distribution			
	Moved within Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Moved within Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover
<b>Native, ages 18-64</b>								
Total	5,027	87	599	661	100%	100%	100%	100%
Family	1,286	9	157	167	26%	10%	26%	25%
Job	601	32	319	294	12%	37%	53%	44%
Housing	2,622	10	46	97	52%	11%	8%	15%
College	100	4	28	34	2%	5%	5%	5%
Health/Climate	85	4	33	27	2%	4%	5%	4%
Other	333	28	16	43	7%	32%	3%	6%
<b>Foreign-born, ages 18-64</b>								
Total	2,363	311	111	163	100%	100%	100%	100%
Family	448	113	29	29	19%	36%	26%	18%
Job	273	126	48	77	12%	41%	43%	47%
Housing	1,472	0	15	22	62%	0%	14%	14%
College	34	35	12	9	1%	11%	11%	5%
Health/Climate	18	4	2	11	1%	1%	2%	7%
Other	119	33	5	14	5%	11%	4%	9%
Index of Dissimilarity, native versus foreign-born					10%	(x)	14%	8%

Source: Authors' tabulations from the March 1998-1999 CPS Supplements.



**Table 8a. Foreign-Born Population by State "Safety Net" Groups,  
1970-1999**

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population				Growth			Growth Rate		
	1999	1990	1980	1970	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980
<b>Population — U.S., Total</b>	26,448	19,682	14,079	9,619	6,766	5,603	4,460	34.4%	39.8%	46.4%
California	7,999	6,443	3,572	1,758	1,556	2,871	1,814	24%	80%	103%
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	14,366	9,458	5,982	4,132	4,908	3,476	28.8%	51.9%	58.1%
U.S. balance	7,950	5,316	4,621	3,638	2,634	695	984	49.5%	15.0%	27.0%
<b>Availability of Safety Net to Immigrants</b>										
U.S. Total	26,448	19,682	14,079	9,619	6,766	5,603	4,460	34.4%	39.8%	46.4%
Most Available (9)	11,069	8,834	5,572	3,374	2,235	3,262	2,198	25.3%	58.5%	65.1%
Somewhat Available (10)	8,625	6,657	5,374	4,381	1,968	1,283	992	29.6%	23.9%	22.6%
Less Available (20)	3,472	1,985	1,540	1,008	1,487	444	532	74.9%	28.9%	52.8%
Least Available (12)	3,281	2,206	1,594	856	1,075	613	738	48.7%	38.4%	86.2%
<b>Strength of Existing Safety Net</b>										
U.S. Total	26,448	19,682	14,079	9,619	6,766	5,603	4,460	34.4%	39.8%	46.4%
Most Generous States (4)	679	541	443	287	138	99	155	25.4%	22.4%	54.1%
Somewhat Generous (12)	15,562	12,489	8,855	6,600	3,073	3,634	2,255	24.6%	41.0%	34.2%
Less Generous (16)	2,426	1,332	1,044	606	1,094	287	439	82.1%	27.5%	72.5%
Least Generous (19)	7,781	5,320	3,738	2,127	2,461	1,582	1,611	46.3%	42.3%	75.7%
<b>Percent of U.S. Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(x)	(x)	(x)
California	30.2%	32.7%	25.4%	18.3%	23.0%	51.3%	40.7%	(x)	(x)	(x)
6 Top Foreign-Born States	69.9%	73.0%	67.2%	62.2%	61.1%	87.6%	77.9%	(x)	(x)	(x)
U.S. balance	30.1%	27.0%	32.8%	37.8%	38.9%	12.4%	22.1%	(x)	(x)	(x)
<b>Availability of Safety Net to Immigrants</b>										
U.S. Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Most Available (9)	41.9%	44.9%	39.6%	35.1%	33.0%	58.2%	49.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Somewhat Available (10)	32.6%	33.8%	38.2%	45.5%	29.1%	22.9%	22.2%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Less Available (20)	13.1%	10.1%	10.9%	10.5%	22.0%	7.9%	11.9%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Least Available (12)	12.4%	11.2%	11.3%	8.9%	15.9%	10.9%	16.5%	(x)	(x)	(x)
<b>Strength of Existing Safety Net</b>										
U.S. Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Most Generous States (4)	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.8%	3.5%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Somewhat Generous (12)	58.8%	63.5%	62.9%	68.6%	45.4%	64.9%	50.6%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Less Generous (16)	9.2%	6.8%	7.4%	6.3%	16.2%	5.1%	9.8%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Least Generous (19)	29.4%	27.0%	26.5%	22.1%	36.4%	28.2%	36.1%	(x)	(x)	(x)

Note: The measures of state safety nets' "availability" and "generosity" are developed in *Patchwork Policies: State Assistance for Immigrants Under Welfare Reform* by Wendy Zimmermann and Karen C. Tumlin, Urban Institute, May 1999. See this publication for details.

"Availability of State Safety Net" is a measure of the many decisions regarding immigrant eligibility for federal and state benefits made by states following welfare reform. These include whether states opted to keep immigrants eligible for Medicaid and TANF, whether they placed conditions on eligibility (such as sponsor-deeming or requiring immigrants to apply for naturalization), and whether they created state-funded programs for immigrants otherwise ineligible for benefits. States are scored for each decision they made and grouped accordingly.

"Strength of Existing Safety Net" is a measure of the existence and generosity of a state's safety net programs, separate from immigrant eligibility decisions. States were scored, for example, on their TANF benefit levels and the Medicaid income cutoffs they established. This measure also takes into account whether states have General Assistance or state medical insurance programs for those ineligible for federal assistance.

Sources: See next page.



**Table 8b. Movement of Foreign-Born by State Groups,  
1995-1999**

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population, 1999		Immigration from Abroad 1995-1999			Internal Migration of F-B (Net), 1995-99	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	3,682	100.0%	15.0%	0	0.0%
California	7,999	30.2%	821	22.3%	9.9%	<b>-101</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	69.9%	2,111	57.3%	11.8%	-213	-1.2%
U.S. balance	7,950	30.1%	1,571	42.7%	23.7%	213	3.2%
<b>Availability of Safety Net to Immigrants</b>							
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	3,682	100.0%	15.0%	0	0.0%
Most Available (9)	11,069	41.9%	1,311	35.6%	12.0%	-72	-0.7%
Somewhat Available (10)	8,625	32.6%	1,106	30.0%	14.1%	-101	-1.3%
Less Available (20)	3,472	13.1%	769	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
Least Available (12)	3,281	12.4%	497	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	-118	-4.0%
<b>Strength of Existing Safety Net</b>							
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	3,682	100.0%	15.2%	0	0.0%
Most Generous States(4)	679	2.6%	101	2.7%	15.5%	-13	-2.1%
Somewhat Generous (12)	15,562	58.8%	1,816	49.3%	12.0%	-173	-1.1%
Less Generous (16)	2,426	9.2%	666	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>35.3%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Least Generous States (19)	7,781	29.4%	1,099	29.9%	16.2%	<b>138</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

\* As percent of estimated 1995 population.

Note: The measures of state safety nets' "availability" and "generosity" are developed in *Patchwork Policies: State Assistance for Immigrants Under Welfare Reform* by Wendy Zimmermann and Karen C. Tumlin, Urban Institute, May 1999. See this publication for details.

"Availability of State Safety Net" is a measure of the many decisions regarding immigrant eligibility for federal and state benefits made by states following welfare reform. These include whether states opted to keep immigrants eligible for Medicaid and TANF, whether they placed conditions on eligibility (such as sponsor-deeming or requiring immigrants to apply for naturalization), and whether they created state-funded programs for immigrants otherwise ineligible for benefits. States are scored for each decision they made and grouped accordingly.

"Strength of Existing Safety Net" is a measure of the existence and generosity of a state's safety net programs, separate from immigrant eligibility decisions. States were scored, for example, on their TANF benefit levels and the Medicaid income cutoffs they established. This measure also takes into account whether states have General Assistance or state medical insurance programs for those ineligible for federal assistance.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;  
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

# Appendix

## Table A. Growth in Foreign-Born Population by Decade, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1850 to 1999

Division & state	1990-99	1980-90	1970-80	1960-70	1950-60	1940-50	1930-40	1920-30	1910-20	1900-10	1890-1900	1880-90	1870-80	1860-70	1850-60
Total	6,680	5,687	4,461	-119	-686	-1,248	-2,609	283	405	3,175	1,092	2,485	1,113	1,386	1,865
Top 6	4,081	4,951	3,484	383	-450	-783	-1,387	734	315	2,125	777	1,359	337	667	1,058
% Top 6	61.1%	87.1%	78.1%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	258.8%	77.8%	66.9%	71.2%	54.7%	30.3%	48.1%	56.7%
% Top 6 from 1990	61.1%	87.1%	78.1%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	320.0%	116.3%	50.8%	53.6%	34.2%	28.3%	34.5%	41.4%
Changes in Top 6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
% in California	23.1%	50.6%	40.8%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	111.6%	42.3%	6.9%	0.1%	3.0%	7.5%	4.6%	6.7%
Rank 1	CA	CA	CA	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
Rank 2	NY	NY	NY	CA	CA	CA	PA	IL	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA
Rank 3	FL	FL	FL	NJ	IL	IL	IL	PA	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
Rank 4	TX	TX	TX	IL	NJ	PA	CA	CA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	OH	IL
Rank 5	NJ	NJ	IL	FL	PA	MA	MA	MA	CA	NJ	MI	MI	WI	WI	WI
Rank 6	IL	IL	NJ	MA	MA	NJ	NJ	MI	NJ	OH	WI	WI	OH	MA	MA
Percent by State															
Rank 1	23.1%	50.6%	40.8%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	154.1%	19.1%	26.7%	30.2%	14.5%	6.6%	9.9%	18.5%
Rank 2	10.3%	8.1%	6.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	11.2%	-12.3%	14.4%	12.8%	10.4%	3.8%	8.3%	6.8%
Rank 3	10.2%	10.6%	11.6%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-53.7%	1.3%	7.5%	11.4%	10.4%	6.1%	13.7%	5.9%
Rank 4	12.0%	11.7%	12.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	111.6%	7.2%	6.7%	17.3%	8.6%	8.1%	3.2%	11.4%
Rank 5	2.9%	3.7%	4.4%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-8.1%	42.3%	7.2%	-0.2%	6.3%	3.7%	6.3%	8.9%
Rank 6	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	43.6%	20.2%	4.4%	-0.3%	4.6%	2.0%	6.7%	5.2%
<b>New England</b>															
Maine	-2	-7	0	-17	-14	-10	-17	-7	-3	17	14	20	10	11	6
New Hampshire	10	0	4	-8	-13	-11	-15	-8	-5	9	16	26	17	9	7
Vermont	3	-3	3	-5	-5	-3	-11	-1	-5	5	1	3	-6	14	-1
Massachusetts	123	73	6	-82	-145	-136	-208	-23	29	213	189	214	90	93	96
Rhode Island	-2	11	10	-12	-27	-25	-33	-3	-4	45	28	32	19	18	13
Connecticut	38	12	6	-14	-21	-33	-55	6	49	91	55	54	16	33	42
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>															
New York	685	463	279	-180	-288	-340	-346	437	77	848	329	360	73	137	345
New Jersey	194	209	123	19	-20	-64	-151	108	82	229	103	107	33	66	63
Pennsylvania	37	-32	-45	-158	-180	-193	-264	-152	-50	457	140	258	43	115	127
<b>East North Central</b>															
Ohio	3	-43	-14	-80	-44	-80	-128	-31	82	140	-1	64	22	44	110
Indiana	18	-8	19	-10	-6	-12	-32	-8	-8	18	-4	2	3	23	63
Illinois	180	129	195	-57	-100	-186	-270	32	5	239	124	259	68	191	213
Michigan	63	-62	-7	-105	-74	-82	-167	123	132	56	-2	155	120	119	94
Wisconsin	-13	-4	-5	-41	-45	-72	-99	-72	-52	-3	-3	114	41	88	166
<b>West North Central</b>															
Minnesota	171	6	9	-46	-67	-85	-95	-96	-57	38	38	200	107	102	57
Iowa	39	-4	7	-16	-28	-33	-51	-58	-48	-32	-18	62	57	99	85
Missouri	38	-2	20	-12	-14	-23	-39	-34	-43	13	-18	23	-11	62	84
North Dakota	-5	-5	-4	-11	-18	-26	-31	-26	-25	44	32	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
South Dakota	-1	-2	-1	-8	-12	-13	-22	-16	-18	12	-3	39	47	3	(X)
Nebraska	33	-3	2	-11	-17	-25	-37	-31	-26	-1	-25	105	67	24	(X)
Kansas	65	15	20	-5	-5	-14	-29	-30	-24	9	-21	38	62	36	(X)
<b>South Atlantic</b>															
Delaware	10	3	3	1	2	-2	-2	-3	2	4	1	4	0	0	4
Maryland	194	118	71	30	9	3	-14	-7	-2	11	0	11	-1	6	26
District of Columbia	-3	18	7	-5	-4	8	4	1	4	5	1	2	1	4	8
Virginia	183	134	105	24	12	12	-1	-7	5	8	1	4	1	-21	12
West Virginia	5	-6	5	-7	-10	-8	-10	-10	5	35	4	1	1	(X)	(X)
North Carolina	192	37	50	7	7	6	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1
South Carolina	36	4	32	3	4	2	0	-1	0	1	-1	-1	0	-2	1
Georgia	115	82	58	8	9	4	-2	-2	1	3	0	2	-1	-1	5
Florida	680	604	518	268	141	53	8	16	13	17	1	13	5	2	1
<b>East South Central</b>															
Kentucky	46	0	18	0	1	0	-6	-9	-9	-10	-9	0	-4	4	28
Tennessee	14	11	29	3	2	3	-2	-2	-3	1	-2	3	-3	-2	16
Alabama	33	5	23	1	2	1	-4	-2	-1	5	0	5	0	-2	5
Mississippi	12	-3	15	0	-1	2	-2	0	-1	2	0	-1	-2	3	4
<b>West South Central</b>															
Arkansas	42	2	14	1	-2	2	-3	-4	-3	3	0	4	5	1	2
Louisiana	19	2	46	9	1	2	-9	-9	-6	0	3	-4	-8	-19	13
Oklahoma	40	9	36	0	2	-2	-10	-10	0	20	18	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Texas	802	668	546	11	21	42	-127	-2	122	63	26	38	52	19	26
<b>Mountain</b>															
Montana	-3	-5	-1	-11	-13	-13	-20	-20	1	28	24	32	4	(X)	(X)
Idaho	49	6	11	-3	-4	-5	-8	-8	-2	18	7	7	2	(X)	(X)
Wyoming	-2	-2	3	-3	-4	-4	-6	-3	-2	12	3	9	2	(X)	(X)
Colorado	113	28	54	0	-1	-11	-28	-19	-10	38	7	44	33	4	(X)
New Mexico	33	28	30	1	4	2	-9	-6	7	10	2	3	2	-1	5
Arizona	393	115	86	6	23	9	-27	-15	32	25	5	3	10	(X)	(X)
Utah	34	8	21	-3	1	-2	-15	-11	-7	12	1	9	13	18	11
Nevada	169	51	36	5	2	0	-4	-1	-4	10	-5	-11	7	17	(X)
<b>Pacific</b>															
Washington	103	83	83	-23	-18	-14	-45	-10	9	145	21	74	11	2	(X)
Oregon	126	32	42	-5	-14	-5	-20	3	-5	47	8	27	19	6	4
California	1,540	2,879	1,822	414	283	136	-149	316	171	219	1	73	83	63	125
Alaska	8	9	8	0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hawaii	20	26	61	7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Note: Populations in thousands. "(X)" is not applicable. Bold face entries are new states in the top 6. Italics are states that dropped out of the top 6. Italics are states that dropped out of the top 6.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1999); authors' tabulations from March Current Population Surveys.

**Appendix Percent Growth in Foreign-Born Population by Decade, for Regions, Divisions, and States:**  
**Table B. 1850 to 1999**

Division & state	1990-99	1980-90	1970-80	1960-70	1950-60	1940-50	1930-40	1920-30	1910-20	1900-10	1890-1900	1880-90	1870-80	1860-70	1850-60
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>-10.8%</b>	<b>-18.4%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>83.1%</b>
<b>Top 6</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>	<b>-15.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>67.6%</b>
California	23.8%	80.4%	103.6%	30.8%	26.7%	14.7%	-13.9%	41.8%	29.2%	59.7%	0.3%	25.1%	39.6%	43.2%	572.1%
<b>New England</b>															
Maine	-7%	-16%	1%	-29%	-19%	-11%	-17%	-7%	-2%	18%	18%	34%	20%	31%	18%
New Hampshire	25%	1%	11%	-17%	-22%	-16%	-18%	-9%	-5%	10%	22%	56%	56%	41%	47%
Vermont	14%	-16%	14%	-21%	-18%	-11%	-26%	-3%	-11%	12%	1%	8%	-13%	44%	-3%
Massachusetts	21%	15%	7%	-14%	-20%	-16%	-20%	-2%	3%	25%	29%	48%	26%	36%	59%
Rhode Island	-2%	13%	13%	-13%	-24%	-18%	-19%	-2%	-2%	33%	27%	44%	34%	48%	56%
Connecticut	14%	4%	2%	-5%	-7%	-10%	-14%	2%	15%	38%	30%	41%	14%	41%	110%
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>															
New York	24%	19%	13%	-8%	-11%	-12%	-11%	15%	3%	45%	21%	30%	6%	14%	53%
New Jersey	20%	28%	19%	3%	-3%	-9%	-18%	14%	12%	53%	31%	48%	17%	54%	105%
Pennsylvania	10%	-8%	-10%	-26%	-23%	-20%	-21%	-11%	-3%	46%	16%	44%	8%	27%	42%
<b>East North Central</b>															
Ohio	1%	-14%	-5%	-20%	-10%	-15%	-20%	-5%	14%	30%	0%	16%	6%	13%	50%
Indiana	19%	-7%	22%	-11%	-6%	-11%	-22%	-6%	-5%	12%	-3%	1%	2%	20%	113%
Illinois	19%	16%	31%	-8%	-13%	-19%	-22%	3%	0%	25%	15%	44%	13%	59%	190%
Michigan	18%	-15%	-2%	-20%	-12%	-12%	-20%	17%	22%	10%	0%	40%	45%	80%	173%
Wisconsin	-11%	-3%	-4%	-24%	-21%	-25%	-26%	-16%	-10%	-7%	-1%	28%	11%	32%	151%
<b>West North Central</b>															
Minnesota	151%	5%	10%	-32%	-32%	-29%	-24%	-20%	-10%	8%	8%	75%	67%	174%	2871%
Iowa	90%	-9%	19%	-29%	-33%	-28%	-30%	-26%	-17%	-11%	-6%	24%	28%	93%	406%
Missouri	45%	-2%	30%	-15%	-15%	-20%	-25%	-18%	-19%	6%	-8%	11%	-5%	38%	110%
North Dakota	-58%	-37%	-20%	-38%	-38%	-35%	-30%	-20%	-16%	39%	39%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
South Dakota	-10%	-19%	-12%	-41%	-40%	-30%	-33%	-20%	-18%	14%	-3%	76%	976%	171%	(X)
Nebraska	116%	-9%	8%	-28%	-30%	-30%	-31%	-21%	-15%	0%	-12%	108%	217%	384%	(X)
Kansas	104%	31%	72%	-16%	-13%	-26%	-36%	-27%	-18%	7%	-14%	34%	127%	281%	(X)
<b>South Atlantic</b>															
Delaware	45%	18%	20%	7%	12%	-12%	-12%	-14%	14%	27%	5%	39%	4%	0%	74%
Maryland	62%	60%	57%	32%	11%	3%	-14%	-7%	-2%	12%	0%	14%	-1%	8%	51%
District of Columbia	-5%	45%	21%	-14%	-9%	22%	14%	5%	18%	24%	7%	10%	5%	30%	154%
Virginia	59%	76%	145%	50%	35%	52%	4%	-23%	17%	39%	6%	25%	7%	-61%	53%
West Virginia	31%	-29%	32%	-30%	-30%	-19%	-19%	-16%	9%	155%	19%	3%	7%	(X)	(X)
North Carolina	167%	47%	174%	30%	44%	66%	3%	23%	19%	36%	21%	-1%	24%	-8%	28%
South Carolina	72%	8%	221%	29%	56%	43%	-7%	-19%	7%	12%	-12%	-18%	-5%	-19%	15%
Georgia	66%	89%	177%	30%	54%	35%	-15%	-14%	7%	25%	2%	15%	-5%	-5%	80%
Florida	41%	57%	96%	99%	108%	68%	12%	29%	33%	70%	4%	131%	99%	50%	20%
<b>East South Central</b>															
Kentucky	135%	-1%	109%	-2%	8%	-1%	-28%	-29%	-23%	-20%	-15%	0%	-6%	6%	90%
Tennessee	24%	22%	154%	20%	11%	25%	-13%	-15%	-16%	5%	-11%	20%	-14%	-9%	275%
Alabama	76%	12%	144%	7%	12%	10%	-24%	-11%	-7%	32%	-1%	52%	-2%	-19%	64%
Mississippi	61%	-13%	190%	1%	-8%	35%	-20%	-4%	-14%	22%	0%	-14%	-18%	31%	79%
<b>West South Central</b>															
Arkansas	170%	11%	170%	11%	-21%	20%	-25%	-25%	-17%	19%	0%	38%	106%	40%	145%
Louisiana	22%	2%	116%	29%	3%	6%	-25%	-20%	-12%	0%	6%	-8%	-12%	-24%	19%
Oklahoma	60%	16%	179%	1%	9%	-11%	-33%	-24%	0%	97%	650%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Texas	53%	78%	176%	4%	8%	18%	-35%	0%	50%	35%	17%	33%	84%	44%	146%
<b>Mountain</b>															
Montana	-20%	-25%	-7%	-36%	-29%	-23%	-26%	-21%	1%	41%	56%	274%	44%	(X)	(X)
Idaho	169%	24%	86%	-19%	-22%	-20%	-23%	-21%	-4%	73%	41%	75%	26%	(X)	(X)
Wyoming	-20%	-20%	37%	-28%	-28%	-22%	-27%	-12%	-8%	67%	17%	155%	67%	(X)	(X)
Colorado	79%	25%	89%	1%	-1%	-15%	-28%	-16%	-8%	42%	9%	111%	503%	148%	(X)
New Mexico	41%	54%	133%	5%	23%	13%	-36%	-19%	29%	70%	21%	40%	43%	-16%	213%
Arizona	141%	71%	113%	9%	48%	22%	-41%	-18%	65%	101%	29%	17%	176%	(X)	(X)
Utah	58%	16%	71%	-8%	4%	-7%	-31%	-19%	-10%	22%	1%	21%	43%	141%	524%
Nevada	161%	95%	196%	38%	23%	-3%	-27%	-6%	-19%	95%	-31%	-43%	36%	811%	(X)
<b>Pacific</b>															
Washington	32%	35%	53%	-13%	-9%	-7%	-18%	-4%	4%	130%	24%	470%	215%	60%	(X)
Oregon	91%	29%	63%	-7%	-16%	-6%	-18%	3%	-5%	72%	15%	88%	163%	126%	401%
California	24%	80%	104%	31%	27%	15%	-14%	42%	29%	60%	0%	25%	40%	43%	572%
Alaska	33%	53%	109%	-6%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hawaii	13%	19%	81%	10%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Note: Populations in thousands. "(X)" is not applicable. Bold face entries are new states in the top 6. Italics are states that dropped out of the top 6.

Italics are states that dropped out of the top 6. See Table 1 for special notes.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1999); authors' tabulations from March Current Population Surveys.

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**Appendix Table C-1. Foreign-Born Population by State Groups, 1970-1999**

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population						Growth			Growth Rate		
	1990			1970			1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980
	1999	Pop.	Rank	1980	Pop.	Rank						
U.S. Total	26,448	19,682	(x)	14,079	9,619	(x)	6,766	5,603	4,460	34.4%	39.8%	46.4%
California	7,999	6,443	1	3,572	1,758	2	1,556	2,871	1,814	24%	80%	103%
New York	3,537	2,836	2	2,390	2,110	1	702	446	280	25%	19%	13%
Florida	2,343	1,661	3	1,056	540	5	682	605	516	41%	57%	95%
Texas	2,326	1,515	4	862	310	10	811	653	552	54%	76%	178%
New Jersey	1,161	966	5	756	635	3	195	210	121	20%	28%	19%
Illinois	1,132	946	6	822	629	4	186	123	193	20%	15%	31%
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	14,366	(x)	9,458	5,982	(x)	4,132	4,908	3,476	28.8%	51.9%	58.1%
U.S. balance	7,950	5,316	(x)	4,621	3,638	(x)	2,634	695	984	49.5%	15.0%	27.0%
5 Top States, less California	10,499	7,923	(x)	5,886	4,224	(x)	2,576	2,037	1,663	32.5%	34.6%	39.4%
19 New Growth States	3,953	2,023	(x)	1,415	702	(x)	1,930	608	713	95.4%	43.0%	101.6%
Arizona	671	276	14	165	77	17	395	111	89	143%	67%	116%
Maryland	508	311	11	194	124	14	197	116	70	63%	60%	56%
Virginia	495	310	12	180	72	20	185	129	108	60%	72%	149%
North Carolina	307	116	21	78	29	32	191	38	50	164%	49%	173%
Georgia	288	173	16	92	33	29	115	81	59	66%	89%	178%
Nevada	274	104	23	56	18	40	169	48	38	162%	86%	208%
Oregon	266	138	19	106	66	21	127	32	40	92%	30%	61%
Colorado	255	142	18	114	60	23	114	27	54	80%	24%	90%
Kansas	128	62	30	49	28	33	66	14	21	105%	28%	75%
Oklahoma	105	64	29	58	20	35	41	6	38	63%	11%	188%
Utah	93	57	33	53	30	30	36	5	23	62%	9%	78%
South Carolina	86	48	34	47	14	45	38	2	32	78%	4%	225%
Iowa	82	45	35	48	40	25	37	-3	8	83%	-6%	19%
Kentucky	80	32	39	34	17	42	48	-1	17	147%	-4%	105%
Idaho	78	28	40	24	13	46	49	4	11	174%	19%	90%
Alabama	77	42	36	40	16	43	35	2	24	83%	5%	149%
Arkansas	67	25	42	22	8	48	42	3	14	165%	13%	171%
Nebraska	61	27	41	31	29	31	34	-4	2	130%	-14%	7%
Mississippi	33	21	45	24	8	49	12	-3	16	57%	-12%	192%
8 Traditional Immigration State	2,918	2,377	(x)	2,353	2,328	(x)	542	23	26	22.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Massachusetts	696	574	7	497	495	6	122	77	3	21%	15%	1%
Washington	425	319	10	240	156	12	106	79	84	33%	33%	54%
Michigan	418	353	9	414	424	8	65	-61	-10	18%	-15%	-2%
Pennsylvania	407	365	8	402	446	7	42	-38	-44	11%	-9%	-10%
Connecticut	317	278	13	271	262	11	39	7	9	14%	3%	4%
Minnesota	284	114	22	105	98	15	170	9	7	149%	8%	7%
Ohio	263	256	15	298	316	9	8	-43	-18	3%	-14%	-6%
Wisconsin	108	117	20	125	131	13	-9	-8	-6	-8%	-6%	-4%

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

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**Appendix Table C-1. Foreign-Born Population by State Groups, 1970-1999**

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population						Growth			Growth Rate		
	1990			1970			1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980
	1999	Pop.	Rank	1980	Pop.	Rank						
18 Other States	1,079	916	(x)	853	608	(x)	162	63	245	17.7%	7.4%	40.3%
Hawaii	183	165	17	140	76	18	18	25	64	11%	18%	85%
Missouri	121	83	27	87	66	22	39	-4	21	47%	-5%	33%
New Mexico	113	79	28	51	23	34	34	27	29	44%	54%	128%
Indiana	112	97	24	103	83	16	15	-6	20	15%	-6%	24%
Louisiana	107	86	26	85	40	26	21	2	45	24%	2%	114%
Rhode Island	93	95	25	85	74	19	-1	10	10	-2%	12%	14%
Tennessee	73	58	32	49	19	37	15	9	30	26%	19%	159%
District of Columbia	56	59	31	40	34	28	-3	20	6	-6%	49%	18%
New Hampshire	51	40	37	41	37	27	11	0	4	28%	-1%	10%
Maine	34	37	38	43	43	24	-3	-6	0	-8%	-15%	0%
Alaska	33	23	43	15	8	50	10	8	8	43%	49%	99%
Delaware	32	22	44	18	16	44	11	4	2	49%	21%	15%
West Virginia	21	16	47	21	17	41	5	-5	4	30%	-25%	27%
Vermont	20	17	46	22	18	38	3	-5	3	15%	-21%	19%
Montana	11	14	48	19	20	36	-3	-5	-1	-19%	-28%	-4%
South Dakota	7	7	51	10	11	47	0	-3	-1	-6%	-27%	-7%
Wyoming	6	8	50	9	7	51	-2	-1	2	-27%	-9%	33%
North Dakota	4	10	49	15	18	39	-6	-6	-3	-59%	-37%	-18%

Note: "Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;  
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

**Appendix Table C-2. Distribution of Foreign-Born by State Groups, 1970-1999**

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born 1999	Percent of Total Foreign-Born Population				Percent of Total Foreign-Born Growth		
		1999	1990	1980	1970	'90-'99	'80-'90	'70-'80
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
California	7,999	30.2%	32.7%	25.4%	18.3%	23.0%	51.3%	40.7%
New York	3,537	13.4%	14.4%	17.0%	21.9%	10.4%	8.0%	6.3%
Florida	2,343	8.9%	8.4%	7.5%	5.6%	10.1%	10.8%	11.6%
Texas	2,326	8.8%	7.7%	6.1%	3.2%	12.0%	11.6%	12.4%
New Jersey	1,161	4.4%	4.9%	5.4%	6.6%	2.9%	3.7%	2.7%
Illinois	1,132	4.3%	4.8%	5.8%	6.5%	2.8%	2.2%	4.3%
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	69.9%	73.0%	67.2%	62.2%	61.1%	87.6%	77.9%
U.S. balance	7,950	30.1%	27.0%	32.8%	37.8%	38.9%	12.4%	22.1%
5 Top States, less California	10,499	39.7%	40.3%	41.8%	43.9%	38.1%	36.4%	37.3%
19 New Growth States	3,953	14.9%	10.3%	10.0%	7.3%	28.5%	10.9%	16.0%
Arizona	671	2.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%	5.8%	2.0%	2.0%
Maryland	508	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	2.9%	2.1%	1.6%
Virginia	495	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%
North Carolina	307	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	2.8%	0.7%	1.1%
Georgia	288	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Nevada	274	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	2.5%	0.9%	0.8%
Oregon	266	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.9%	0.6%	0.9%
Colorado	255	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	1.2%
Kansas	128	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Oklahoma	105	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%
Utah	93	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%
South Carolina	86	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Iowa	82	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Kentucky	80	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Idaho	78	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%
Alabama	77	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Arkansas	67	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%
Nebraska	61	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	-0.1%	0.0%
Mississippi	33	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
8 Traditional Immigration States	2,918	11.0%	12.1%	16.7%	24.2%	8.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Massachusetts	696	2.6%	2.9%	3.5%	5.1%	1.8%	1.4%	0.1%
Washington	425	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.9%
Michigan	418	1.6%	1.8%	2.9%	4.4%	1.0%	-1.1%	-0.2%
Pennsylvania	407	1.5%	1.9%	2.9%	4.6%	0.6%	-0.7%	-1.0%
Connecticut	317	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%	2.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Minnesota	284	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	2.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Ohio	263	1.0%	1.3%	2.1%	3.3%	0.1%	-0.8%	-0.4%
Wisconsin	108	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%

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**Appendix Table C-2. Distribution of Foreign-Born by State Groups, 1970-1999**

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born 1999	Percent of Total Foreign-Born Population				Percent of Total Foreign-Born Growth		
		1999	1990	1980	1970	'90-'99	'80-'90	'70-'80
18 Other States	1,079	4.1%	4.7%	6.1%	6.3%	2.4%	1.1%	5.5%
Hawaii	183	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%
Missouri	121	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.5%
New Mexico	113	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Indiana	112	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.4%
Louisiana	107	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%
Rhode Island	93	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Tennessee	73	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
District of Columbia	56	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
New Hampshire	51	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Maine	34	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
Alaska	33	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Delaware	32	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
West Virginia	21	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%
Vermont	20	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%
Montana	11	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
South Dakota	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wyoming	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
North Dakota	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%

Note: "Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;  
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

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**Appendix Table C-3. Movement of Foreign-Born by State Groups, 1995-1999**

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population, 1999		Immigration from Abroad 1995-1999			Internal Migration of F-B (Net), 1995-99	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	3,682	100.0%	15.0%	0	0.0%
California	7,999	30.2%	821	22.3%	9.9%	-101	-1.2%
New York	3,537	13.4%	374	10.2%	11.8%	-132	-4.2%
Florida	2,343	8.9%	305	8.3%	14.7%	81	3.9%
Texas	2,326	8.8%	298	8.1%	13.7%	-52	-2.4%
New Jersey	1,161	4.4%	154	4.2%	13.7%	10	0.9%
Illinois	1,132	4.3%	160	4.4%	15.2%	-18	-1.7%
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	69.9%	2,111	57.3%	11.8%	-213	-1.2%
U.S. balance	7,950	30.1%	1,571	42.7%	23.7%	213	3.2%
5 Top States, less California	10,499	39.7%	1,291	35.1%	13.5%	-111	-1.2%
19 New Growth States	3,953	14.9%	979	26.6%	34.6%	351	12.4%
Arizona	671	2.5%	140	3.8%	28.1%	62	12.4%
Maryland	508	1.9%	153	4.1%	41.8%	49	13.3%
Virginia	495	1.9%	87	2.4%	24.5%	125	35.3%
North Carolina	307	1.2%	47	1.3%	26.7%	52	29.5%
Georgia	288	1.1%	140	3.8%	52.5%	25	9.3%
Nevada	274	1.0%	35	1.0%	20.5%	26	15.4%
Oregon	266	1.0%	83	2.2%	39.1%	-13	-6.3%
Colorado	255	1.0%	85	2.3%	36.8%	35	15.0%
Kansas	128	0.5%	36	1.0%	42.8%	3	3.2%
Oklahoma	105	0.4%	22	0.6%	25.1%	-14	-15.6%
Utah	93	0.4%	26	0.7%	37.0%	19	26.3%
South Carolina	86	0.3%	23	0.6%	52.4%	-24	-55.2%
Iowa	82	0.3%	27	0.7%	104.6%	4	16.2%
Kentucky	80	0.3%	9	0.2%	30.2%	20	68.5%
Idaho	78	0.3%	7	0.2%	15.3%	2	5.4%
Alabama	77	0.3%	26	0.7%	36.3%	-30	-40.9%
Arkansas	67	0.3%	16	0.4%	39.6%	24	59.9%
Nebraska	61	0.2%	9	0.3%	37.8%	-4	-14.5%
Mississippi	33	0.1%	9	0.2%	26.4%	-9	-27.7%
8 Traditional Immigration States	2,918	11.0%	387	10.5%	14.0%	14	0.5%
Massachusetts	696	2.6%	79	2.1%	12.5%	14	2.3%
Washington	425	1.6%	47	1.3%	12.4%	7	2.0%
Michigan	418	1.6%	78	2.1%	19.0%	22	5.4%
Pennsylvania	407	1.5%	42	1.1%	9.9%	-53	-12.5%
Connecticut	317	1.2%	32	0.9%	10.9%	-4	-1.3%
Minnesota	284	1.1%	55	1.5%	27.6%	44	22.2%
Ohio	263	1.0%	39	1.1%	14.2%	-2	-0.9%
Wisconsin	108	0.4%	15	0.4%	9.5%	-14	-9.1%



### Appendix Table C-3. Movement of Foreign-Born by State Groups, 1995-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population, 1999		Immigration from Abroad 1995-1999			Internal Migration of F-B (Net), 1995-99	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
18 Other States	1,079	4.1%	205	5.6%	19.9%	-153	-14.8%
Hawaii	183	0.7%	40	1.1%	18.9%	-17	-8.2%
Missouri	121	0.5%	28	0.8%	28.0%	-12	-11.7%
New Mexico	113	0.4%	15	0.4%	12.6%	-26	-21.1%
Indiana	112	0.4%	27	0.7%	35.8%	11	15.3%
Louisiana	107	0.4%	25	0.7%	22.1%	-13	-11.1%
Rhode Island	93	0.4%	11	0.3%	10.9%	-7	-6.8%
Tennessee	73	0.3%	9	0.2%	21.4%	-25	-58.6%
District of Columbia	56	0.2%	14	0.4%	26.4%	-43	-81.3%
New Hampshire	51	0.2%	7	0.2%	14.9%	-1	-2.5%
Maine	34	0.1%	4	0.1%	13.4%	-1	-4.6%
Alaska	33	0.1%	3	0.1%	11.1%	-17	-55.2%
Delaware	32	0.1%	5	0.1%	12.6%	12	32.7%
West Virginia	21	0.1%	5	0.1%	29.7%	-13	-76.3%
Vermont	20	0.1%	7	0.2%	46.6%	-2	-15.3%
Montana	11	0.0%	3	0.1%	22.2%	0	-2.4%
South Dakota	7	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.4%	1	5.3%
Wyoming	6	0.0%	1	0.0%	11.0%	1	7.3%
North Dakota	4	0.0%	1	0.0%	16.6%	-1	-7.7%

\* As percent of estimated 1995 population.

Note: "Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;  
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

**Appendix Table D-1. Mobility by Educational Attainment, Poverty Level, and Food Stamp Usage,  
by Nativity for California: 1995-1999, Based on March 1996-1999 CPS**

(In thousands)

Measure and Category	Native								Foreign-Born							
	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In-Mover Pct.	Out-Mover Rate	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In-Mover Pct.	Out-Mover Rate
<b>Educational Attainment</b>																
Ages 25-64	11,151	80	825	964	-140	7.5%	6.9%	-8.0%	5,391	428	160	227	-67	9.8%	2.9%	-4.0%
<HS Grad	877	7	50	67	-18	6.1%	5.4%	-7.1%	2,189	155	33	79	-46	7.9%	1.5%	-3.5%
HS Grad	2,898	9	215	283	-68	7.2%	6.9%	-8.9%	1,070	69	22	61	-39	7.9%	2.0%	-5.4%
Some College	3,936	31	240	304	-65	6.4%	5.7%	-7.2%	907	64	32	17	14	9.5%	3.4%	-1.9%
BA+	3,440	33	320	310	11	9.3%	8.5%	-8.3%	1,225	139	74	71	3	14.8%	5.7%	-5.5%
% <HS Grad	8%	9%	6%	7%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	41%	36%	21%	35%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
% BA+	31%	41%	39%	32%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	23%	33%	46%	31%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
<b>Poverty Level</b>																
Ages 18-64	13,292	152	1,042	1,225	-184	8.2%	7.3%	-8.4%	6,286	620	198	308	-110	11.5%	3.1%	-4.7%
< 100%	1,379	33	119	183	-65	9.9%	7.9%	-11.7%	1,263	322	40	103	-63	22.2%	3.0%	-7.5%
100-199%	1,767	50	176	270	-94	11.3%	9.0%	-13.2%	1,746	118	47	56	-8	8.7%	2.6%	-3.1%
>200%	10,146	69	747	772	-25	7.4%	6.9%	-7.1%	3,276	180	111	150	-39	8.2%	3.3%	-4.4%
% <100%	10.4%	21.5%	11.4%	15.0%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	20.1%	51.8%	20.0%	33.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
<b>Food Stamps Use in Household</b> (Persons classified by nativity of household)																
Ages 18+	14,761	160	1,101	1,259	-159	7.9%	6.9%	-7.9%	8,150	642	235	360	-125	9.7%	2.8%	-4.2%
Food Stamps	806	8	39	130	-91	5.5%	4.6%	-13.9%	678	61	22	38	-16	10.8%	3.1%	-5.2%
No Food Stamps	13,955	152	1,062	1,130	-68	8.0%	7.1%	-7.5%	7,472	581	214	323	-109	9.6%	2.8%	-4.1%
% Food Stamps	5.5%	5.1%	3.5%	10.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	8.3%	9.5%	9.3%	10.4%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
<b>Labor Force</b>																
<b>Males, Ages 18-64</b>																
Total	6,692	83	511	609	-98	8.2%	7.1%	-8.3%	3,204	387	105	159	-54	13.3%	3.2%	-4.7%
Employed	5,219	39	398	424	-26	7.7%	7.1%	-7.5%	2,602	223	78	132	-54	10.4%	2.9%	-4.8%
Unemployed	377	17	34	50	-15	12.0%	8.3%	-11.6%	200	47	3	13	-10	20.1%	1.5%	-6.0%
Not in LF	1,041	13	39	106	-67	4.7%	3.6%	-9.2%	387	116	24	14	10	26.6%	5.8%	-3.4%
% in LF	84%	82%	92%	82%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	88%	70%	77%	91%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
% Unemployed	7%	30%	8%	10%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	7%	18%	4%	9%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
<b>Females, Ages 18-64</b>																
Total	6,600	69	531	616	-86	8.3%	7.4%	-8.5%	3,082	234	93	150	-57	9.6%	2.9%	-4.6%
Employed	4,529	47	338	360	-21	7.8%	7.0%	-7.4%	1,715	81	44	65	-21	6.8%	2.5%	-3.7%
Unemployed	260	2	35	42	-7	12.5%	11.9%	-14.0%	143	13	6	14	-8	11.7%	3.8%	-8.8%
Not in LF	1,807	20	155	211	-56	8.8%	7.9%	-10.5%	1,224	140	43	70	-28	13.0%	3.4%	-5.4%
% in LF	73%	71%	71%	66%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	60%	40%	54%	53%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
% Unemployed	5%	4%	9%	11%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	8%	14%	11%	17%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
<b>Occupation, both sexes, ages 18-64</b>																
Total	13,292	152	1,042	1,225	-184	8.2%	7.3%	-8.4%	6,286	620	198	308	-110	11.5%	3.1%	-4.7%
"White" Collar	7,090	69	594	557	37	8.6%	7.7%	-7.3%	1,966	101	84	78	6	8.6%	4.1%	-3.8%
"Blue" Collar	3,332	33	222	349	-127	7.1%	6.3%	-9.5%	2,707	261	47	144	-97	10.2%	1.7%	-5.0%
Not in universe	2,871	50	225	318	-94	8.7%	7.3%	-10.0%	1,612	259	67	87	-20	16.8%	4.0%	-5.1%

Note: "Stayed in California" is an average of nonmovers and within state movers for the March 1996-1999 CPSs. Immigrants from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers are the total across the four CPSs. All data are from the question on residence one year ago.

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**Appendix Table D-2. Distribution by Educational Attainment, Poverty Level, and Food Stamp Usage  
within Mobility Categories by Nativity for California:  
1995-1999, Based on March 1996-1999 CPS**

Measure and Category	Distribution within Mover Category								Ratio of Native Rate to Foreign-Born		
	Native				Foreign-Born				Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In-Mover Pct.	Out-Mover Rate
	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover			
<b>Educational Attainment</b>											
Ages 25-64	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.76	2.39	1.97
<HS Grad	7.9%	9.1%	6.0%	7.0%	40.6%	36.3%	20.6%	34.5%	0.77	3.61	2.06
HS Grad	26.0%	11.1%	26.1%	29.3%	19.8%	16.2%	13.8%	26.8%	0.91	3.40	1.65
Some College	35.3%	38.6%	29.0%	31.6%	16.8%	15.0%	19.7%	7.5%	0.67	1.71	3.88
BA+	30.9%	41.2%	38.8%	32.1%	22.7%	32.5%	45.9%	31.2%	0.63	1.50	1.51
<b>Poverty Level</b>											
Ages 18-64	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.72	2.38	1.80
< 100%	10.4%	21.5%	11.4%	15.0%	20.1%	51.8%	20.0%	33.3%	0.44	2.61	1.56
100-199%	13.3%	33.0%	16.9%	22.0%	27.8%	19.1%	23.8%	18.0%	1.31	3.44	4.28
>200%	76.3%	45.6%	71.7%	63.0%	52.1%	29.1%	56.2%	48.7%	0.91	2.09	1.61
<b>Food Stamps Use in Household</b>											
(Persons classified by nativity of household)											
Ages 18+	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.81	2.47	1.86
Food Stamps	5.5%	5.1%	3.5%	10.3%	8.3%	9.5%	9.3%	10.4%	0.51	1.47	2.65
No Food Stamps	94.5%	94.9%	96.5%	89.7%	91.7%	90.5%	90.7%	89.6%	0.83	2.55	1.81
<b>Labor Force</b>											
<b>Males, Ages 18-64</b>											
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.61	2.23	1.77
Employed	78.0%	47.5%	77.9%	69.7%	81.2%	57.7%	74.4%	83.0%	0.75	2.43	1.56
Unemployed	5.6%	20.6%	6.7%	8.1%	6.2%	12.3%	2.8%	8.0%	0.60	5.74	1.94
Not in LF	15.5%	15.2%	7.5%	17.3%	12.1%	30.0%	22.8%	8.6%	0.18	0.61	2.70
<b>Females, Ages 18-64</b>											
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.87	2.54	1.84
Employed	68.6%	68.3%	63.8%	58.3%	55.7%	34.6%	47.6%	43.7%	1.15	2.76	2.00
Unemployed	3.9%	3.1%	6.6%	6.9%	4.6%	5.6%	6.1%	9.2%	1.07	3.09	1.58
Not in LF	27.4%	28.6%	29.1%	34.3%	39.7%	59.7%	46.2%	47.0%	0.68	2.32	1.92
<b>Occupation, both sexes, ages 18-64</b>											
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.72	2.38	1.80
"White" Collar	53.3%	45.3%	57.1%	45.5%	31.3%	16.2%	42.3%	25.3%	1.00	1.89	1.91
"Blue" Collar	25.1%	21.8%	21.4%	28.5%	43.1%	42.0%	23.9%	46.6%	0.70	3.64	1.88
Not in universe	21.6%	32.9%	21.6%	26.0%	25.6%	41.7%	33.8%	28.1%	0.52	1.82	1.96

Note: "Stayed in California" is an average of nonmovers and within state movers for the March 1996-1999 CPSs. Immigrants from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers are the *total* across the four CPSs.



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